

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

51st YEAR

Fred Bailey
Room 440
Bldg
Department of
Agriculture
(T-3)
Washington D C

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIALS
FEB 1956
MAR 1956
MAR 1956

MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



RESULTS



SPEAK FOR

THEMSELVES

There are definite reasons for the
Superiority of LUMMUS Double Moting Multi-Jet Gins

1. **Simplicity**
2. **Economy**
3. **Sample**
4. **Capacity**

"Your Best Bet is Multi-Jet"

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Dallas, Texas

Columbus, Ga.

Memphis, Tenn.

Model "F" 2-Way Moting Air-Blast Gin Produces Fine Sample — Clean Seed — Large Lint Turnout



SPECIAL FEATURES of this outstanding CONTINENTAL GIN include—

1. Roll Density Indicator with Automatic Control when operated in connection with CONTINENTAL'S Huller-Cleaner-Feeders.
2. Model "30" Huller Front that removes most of hulls not removed by overhead equipment, saves seed usually dropped and eliminates loss of locks often experienced with standard Huller Gin.

To remove the breast from ginning position simply roll it away from the saws—no raising or lowering. The roll then may be dumped easily.

Accurately machined "V" tracks and rollers maintain correct relation of ribs to saws. When desired, outer front can be moved quickly toward the roll box to deflect the cotton. Gin with similar features may be had in Brush Type. For complete information write—

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA

DALLAS

MEMPHIS

**WHEN THE CHIPS ARE DOWN
AND THE GOING'S ROUGH ...**



**You can always depend upon
STEWART & STEVENSON**

Service

Stewart & Stevenson's factory-trained mechanics are always ready for your service call, ready *anytime*—night or day—regardless of where you may be . . . or what the circumstances. They drive fast panel trucks—fully equipped with all the necessary parts and tools to get your engine back on the line *in the shortest possible time*.

2060



**depends on the
quality of the
goods, the
workmanship and
the service of
the supplier**

You can always depend on the quality of Bemis Burlap Bags... whether made from Angus which only Bemis imports or from one of the standard grades. Producers and users alike accept Bemis' grading of Indian burlap as the standard for the industry.

Bemis has the capacity for any size order. The facilities of 16 plants and 15 additional sales offices assure a dependable source of supply and prompt service. Check with Bemis for a good buy in burlap bags.

Bemis

Baltimore • Boise • Boston • Brooklyn • Buffalo
Charlotte • Chicago • Cleveland • Indianapolis
Denver • Detroit • Houston • Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City • Los Angeles • Louisville • Memphis
Minneapolis • New Orleans • New York City
Norfolk • Oklahoma City • Omaha • Phoenix
Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Salina • Salt Lake City
San Francisco • Seattle • Wichita

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

(Formerly The Cotton and Cotton Oil Press)

51st Year of Publication

The Magazine of the Cotton Ginning
and Oilseed Processing Industries

Vol. 51 Jan. 7, 1950 No. 1

Published every other Saturday in our own
printing plant at 3112-18 Commerce Street,
Dallas 1, Texas

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginners' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association
Arizona Ginners' Association
California Cotton Ginners' Association
The Carolinas Ginners' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association
La.-Miss. Cotton Ginners' Association
Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association
Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association
Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press is the official magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases; but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

OFFICERS AND EDITORIAL STAFF

RICHARD HAUGHTON
President and Managing Editor

DICK HAUGHTON, JR.
Executive Vice-President and
Advertising Manager

GEORGE H. TRAYLOR
Vice-President and Treasurer

IVAN J. CAMPBELL
Vice-President and Associate Editor

B. P. RIDGWAY
Vice-President and Gen. Supt.

ANN JARRATT
Editorial Assistant

Washington Representatives
(Editorial Only)

FRED BAILEY
JAY RICHTER

744 Jackson Pl., N.W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

Executive and Editorial Offices: 3112-18
Commerce Street, Dallas 1, Texas.

Subscription Rates: One year—\$3.00; two
years—\$5.00; three years—\$7.00. Foreign,
\$3.50 per year.

Cover photo by A. Devaney, Inc.

The Man Who Knows What to Do



"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: When illness strikes, you call in the doctor, the man who *knows* what to do for treatment. When you have legal problems, you seek the advice of the lawyer, the man who *knows* how to solve them.

When special problems relating to industrial solvents come up, it's comforting to know there's another man available who *knows* what to do. He's the skilled, trained SKELLYSOLVE Technical Fieldman—a real *specialist* in solvent problems.

His services, skills, and knowledge are at the beck and call of every plant using industrial solvents. He typifies Skelly's willingness to render more-than-ordinary service. He offers

assistance that's always available on call . . . whether in sudden emergencies or merely when you desire the counsel of a man who thoroughly knows solvent problems and applications.

You may never require the services of a SKELLYSOLVE Technical Fieldman. But there's reassurance in the knowledge that his assistance is always available. His function is just as important in the SKELLYSOLVE organization as the purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, and *dependability of supply* of SKELLY-SOLVE itself.

Plan now to have a talk with the man who *knows* solvents—a SKELLYSOLVE Technical Fieldman. He represents a company that *knows* how to serve you with dependable, high-quality solvents—Skelly Oil Company. Write us today.



Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.



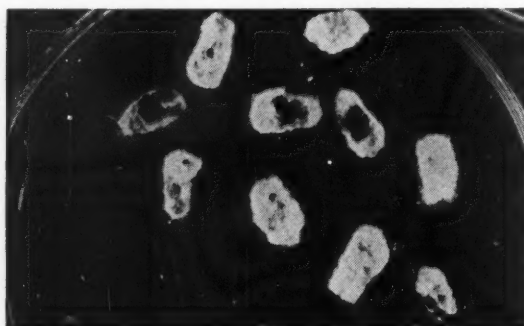
IF YOU TREAT COTTON SEED, READ THIS...

An Important Message from Du Pont

As you may know, a considerable number of farmers are having trouble with poor stands of cotton. That, in itself, wouldn't necessarily be surprising except for one fact: Many of these poor stands come from seed that was supposed to be treated.



Improper Treatment lets disease take over like this. The photo above from the Georgia College of Agriculture shows seed that was supposed to have been treated. Rot and mold destroyed the seed before it could sprout.



SEED TREATING PREVENTS DISEASE

It has been known for years that proper treatment of cotton seed with Du Pont "Ceresan" is exceedingly effective in heading off seed rot and seedling blights (sore shin) which can reduce or ruin a stand. Furthermore, "Ceresan" controls boll rot, angular leaf spot and anthracnose. And yet these diseases have also been showing up in some fields.

The effective control of these diseases by chemical seed treatment saves many a cotton farmer from replanting. And according to Experiment Station figures, "Ceresan" treatment increases yield anywhere from 5% to 40%.

Proper Treatment shows healthy seed ready to sprout. This photo at left, also from the Georgia College of Agriculture, shows seed properly treated. Here "Ceresan" has killed disease organisms on and around the seed so it can grow normally.

Help Build the Reputation of Your Seed by Using These Recommended Rates of Du Pont Seed Treatment

MECHANICALLY DELINTED COTTONSEED

2% "CERESAN"	DRY	6 OZ./100 LBS.
"CERESAN" M	DRY OR SLURRY	3 OZ./100 LBS.

ACID DELINTED COTTONSEED

2% "CERESAN"	DRY	4 OZ./100 LBS.
"CERESAN" M	DRY OR SLURRY	2 OZ./100 LBS.

FUZZY COTTONSEED

2% "CERESAN"	DRY	9 OZ./100 LBS.
"CERESAN" M	DRY OR SLURRY	4½ OZ./100 LBS.

With all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning statements on use of product are given, read them carefully.

PROPER TREATMENT IS VITAL

Various experiment station workers have found that improper seed treatment is a major trouble. Of course, when a farmer drops a little "Ceresan" into the seed hopper of his planter, he does not get effective treatment. Likewise, experiments have shown that even professionally treated seed does not give full protection from diseases when an inadequate amount of Du Pont



CERESAN®

Disinfects and Protects Seed

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS • January 7, 1950

"Ceresan" is used. Since it is so important to the farmer that the proper amount of Du Pont "Ceresan" be used, it is worth while for those who treat seed to apply it exactly to fit the amount of seed being treated.

IT PAYS TO TREAT COTTON SEED RIGHT!

Treating with Du Pont "Ceresan" gives exceptional control of cotton seed and seedling diseases—as long as the right amount of chemical is used.

To give farmers confidence in your seed treatment, be sure your operators use the recommended amount of Du Pont "Ceresan" for the type of seed you are handling. Yes, seed treatment is a good deal for cotton growers, since it increases their income per acre up to \$12 and more. And when you raise your county's income, everybody benefits . . . including you.

For full details on effective seed treating, Du Pont offers you a free manual on how to treat. Just fill in the coupon below.

CERESAN is the registered trademark of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)

FREE! Get This Treater's Manual

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Semesan Section, Wilmington 98, Del.

Please send me a free copy of "How to Treat" Handbook, including information on installing equipment (A-7585).

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____



FOR THOROUGH EXTRACTION

USE PHILLIPS 66

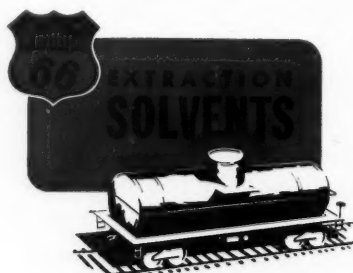
Successful Solvents

Phillips 66 Solvents distill smoothly. Boiling ranges are extremely narrow which means no solvent residue in your meal and no light ends lost to the atmosphere.

Rigid specifications insure the unvarying high quality and uniformity of Phillips 66 Solvents.

Prompt, reliable delivery is assured because Phillips maintains a huge fleet of clean solvent tank cars.

Advice on solvent problems is available without obligation from Phillips technical service personnel.



TYPICAL BOILING RANGES

NORMAL HEXANE	151-156 F
METHYLPENTANES	139-145 F
NORMAL HEPTANE	203-209 F

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

**CHEMICAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA**

WRITE US — for information on Phillips 66 Successful Solvents for soybean, cottonseed, flaxseed, tung nut, rice bran, corn germ, castor bean, alfalfa, animal fat and other oil extraction industries.

Council Delegates Will Build a Program for Cotton

Geared

to a Changing World

A PROGRAM FOR COTTON, geared to the changing world of today and strengthened to withstand assaults of threatening forces on varied fronts, will be foremost in the minds of more than a thousand cotton industry leaders who will convene at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, Jan. 23-25 for the 12th annual meeting of the National Cotton Council.

Delegates to the conference not only will turn their attention to cotton's future but will hear two internationally known speakers discuss some of the perplexing problems confronting industry and agriculture. How some of these problems are interwoven inextricably in the pattern of cotton's future will be noted by the Council's president.

• **C. E. Wilson and Allan B. Kline Will Speak** — Headliners on the program are C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corporation, and Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Both will discuss "What Kind of America Do We Want to Live

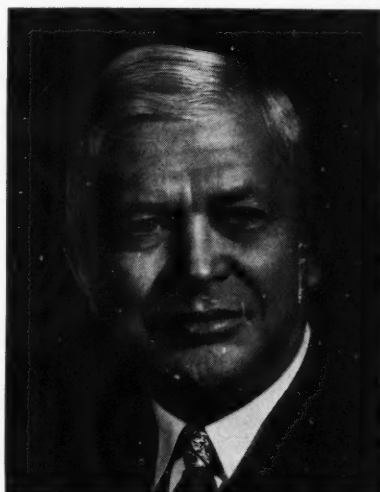


ALLAN B. KLINE

The president of the American Farm Bureau Federation will present agriculture's viewpoint on the subject, "What Kind of America Do We Want to Live In?"

In," with Mr. Wilson presenting industry's viewpoint and Mr. Kline speaking for agriculture. The meeting keynoters have been in news headlines frequently during the past few weeks, Mr. Wilson for his forecast of business conditions during 1950 and Mr. Kline for his stand on farm legislation.

• **President Young's Address** — Definition of forces which imperil the security of cotton and America is expected in the annual address of Cotton Council President Harold A. Young at the opening session of the meeting. The Council president will urge the delegates to direct their full energies toward preservation of the American system of free enterprise. This will re-state the stand taken by Council directors several weeks ago when they called for continued de-



CHARLES E. WILSON

One of America's leading industrialists and president of General Motors Corporation will address Council delegates on the subject, "What Kind of America Do We Want to Live In?" He will present industry's viewpoint on the subject.

velopment of industry and jobs as a result of the initiative of free individuals in a competitive economy.

In summing up achievements of the National Cotton Council during the past 11 years the president of the organization will emphasize that such gains are possible only in an environment of free competition.



HAROLD A. YOUNG

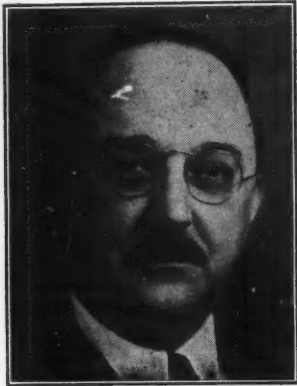
Mr. Young is one of America's best-known and most successful farmers and president of the National Cotton Council. He will make his annual address on the opening day, Jan. 23.

Progress for cotton as a result of the effective use of research and promotion during 1949 will be revealed in the reports of the various program activities of the Council, and recommendations for effecting the work of the various divisions during 1950 will be submitted. These reports will occupy a large part of the three-day meeting.

• **Committee Meetings Jan. 21-22** — The recommendations will be drawn up by committees convening on Jan. 21 and 22 and will be presented during the general sessions for consideration by the full 244-member delegate body. Scheduled on Saturday, Jan. 21, are meetings of committees of Production and Marketing, Utilization Research, Foreign Trade, Sales Promotion, Margarine Legislation and Public Relations.

Sunday, Jan. 22, will be occupied with meetings of committees on Operating

The 12th Annual Meeting of the National Cotton Council of America will be held Jan. 23-24-25 at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis. More than 1000 cotton industry leaders will participate in the meeting. See following page for program details.



OSCAR JOHNSTON

The Scott, Miss., cotton farmer is the father of the National Cotton Council and was its president and guiding spirit for many years. He is now chairman of its board of directors.

Policy, Budget, Finance and the retiring Board of Directors.

Harry S. Baker, Fresno, Calif., is chairman of the Sales Promotion Committee, which will formulate plans for an aggressive sales and merchandising program for cotton apparel and household goods, industrial cottons and cottonseed products.

During 1949 the Council conducted industrial promotion campaigns in behalf of cotton bags, canvas awnings, farm tarpaulins, rental supplies, cotton insulations, laundry supplies and cotton rugs.

A typical example of the effectiveness of these programs last year is noted in the case of the bag market where actual increases were registered in the use of cotton textiles for bags at a time when most other segments of the textile market were showing declines in consumption.

The Sales Promotion Committee plans to build a heavy program of activity for the Council's wearing apparel and household promotion offices in New York. Pre-



WM. RHEA BLAKE

Mr. Blake is the executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council and has a distinguished record as directing head of the organization's great program for cotton.

liminary discussion is scheduled on new programs contemplated in behalf of cottonseed products.

How the Council's three public relations offices in Memphis, Washington and New York have produced a greater volume of publicity for cotton and have achieved acclaim in the public relations field will be explained at the Public Relations Committee session. This group is headed by H. L. Wingate of Macon, Ga.

• **Production and Marketing Programs**—Programs to lower cotton production and marketing costs and which will improve the quality of cotton lint and seed, will be discussed in the report of the Committee of Production and Marketing, headed by Ransom E. Aldrich of Michigan City, Miss. Among subjects to be included are mechanization of cotton farming, insect and disease control, prevention of cot-

ton fires and of damage to lint, increasing efficiency of ginning and warehousing, and production of varieties adapted to specific mill needs.

Expansions in research activity in cotton have been notable in 1949 and further studies point to even more rapid strides in the future. The program of cotton and cottonseed research under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, studies of markets which would be affected by improvement of cotton qualities, consumer studies and fabric surveys which have yielded valuable promotional material, and research activity in the laboratories of industrial and educational institutions, all are expected to be outlined in the report of the Council's Utilization Research Committee. Walter L. Randolph of Montgomery, Ala., is chairman.

• **Activity for Margarine in 1950**—Pro-

PROGRAM

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA

January 23, 24, 25, 1950

Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee

Monday, January 23

Morning

9:30—Invocation—Dr. W. J. Millard, Pastor, Evergreen Presbyterian Church of Memphis

Welcome Address—Honorable Watkins Overton, Mayor of Memphis

President's Annual Address—Harold A. Young

Address: "What Kind of America Do We Want to Live In?" — Industry's Viewpoint—Charles E. Wilson, President, General Motors Corporation

11:00—Caucuses by Interests on Nominations for Directors

Afternoon

1:30—Report on Program Activities and Discussions of Plans for 1950

Sales Promotion—Harry S. Baker, Committee Chairman

Public Relations—H. L. Wingate, Committee Chairman

Production and Marketing—Ransom E. Aldrich, Committee Chairman

Tuesday, January 24

Morning

9:30—Report on Program Activities and Discussion of Plans for 1950 (continued)

Utilization Research—Walter L. Randolph, Committee Chairman

Margarine Legislation—C. G. Henry, Chairman Special Committee

Address: "What Kind of America Do We Want to Live In?"—Agriculture's Viewpoint—Allan B. Kline, President, American Farm Bureau Federation

Afternoon

1:30—Report on Program Activities and Discussion of Plans for 1950 (continued)

Foreign Trade—S. Y. West, Committee Chairman

General Activities—Oscar Johnston, Chairman of the Board

4:00—Annual Meetings of State Units

Wednesday, January 25

Morning

9:30—Forum Discussion of Council Organization and Operations

10:30—Field Service Report

General Resolutions

Report of Treasurer

Report of Nominating Committee

Adjournment

Meeting of New Board of Directors

All General Sessions—Ballroom

All Board Meetings—Louis XVI Room

Business Office—Parlor B

Registration Desk—Mezzanine

NOTICE—Any delegate wishing to submit a resolution to the annual meeting should present it in writing to the Secretary of the Council before Monday noon, January 23.

January 7, 1950 • THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

posals for 1950 activity to combat laws and taxes restricting margarine will be advanced by the Special Committee on Margarine Legislation, of which C. G. Henry of Memphis is chairman. This report also will review accomplishments of the Council's 1949 campaign in this field.

• **Foreign Trade Activities** — Activities aimed at making a greater volume of dollar exchanges available to nations wanting U.S. cotton, and research to analyze long-range trends of foreign consumption and production have occupied the Council's foreign trade division during the past year. These and other efforts to restore cotton's foreign markets will be described and plans for the future will be detailed in the report of the Foreign Trade Committee. Foreign Trade Chairman S. Y. West of Memphis will preside.

The field service report will consist of a description of the conduct of the Cotton Council's finance sign-up program and of servicing on a community, county and state level the programs and projects of the various divisions and units of the Council.

• **General Council Activities** — General activities not included in the programs of the various divisions will be described Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 24, at a session presided over by Oscar Johnston, Scott, Miss., chairman of the Council's board of directors.

At this year's meeting time has been provided in the program itself—rather than at the close of the sessions as heretofore—for caucuses by interests to nominate directors. These caucuses will be held at 11 a.m. on Monday, Jan. 23, in separate meeting rooms provided for each interest group. A key member of the Council staff will be assigned to each caucus and will have complete information and material for use of the chairman of the meeting in handling the selections.

Separate rooms also have been arranged for the annual meetings of each state unit at 4 p.m. on Tuesday.

• **Recommendations Should Be Sent in Prior to Jan. 18**—Officers, delegates and advisory committee members who have suggestions or recommendations to be presented to the Council are requested to mail them in to the office of the executive vice-president in Memphis, prior to Jan. 18, so that they can be referred to the proper committee.

The Council's executive vice-president asks that all recommendations be submitted in advance of the meeting so that they can be considered both by the program committee and the resolutions committee. In the event, however, questions arise too late to follow this prescribed procedure, recommendations on such subjects may be presented in writing before Monday noon, Jan. 23, and the resolutions committee can consider them at a special called meeting on Monday afternoon at the close of the general session.

• **Dairy cows are roughage eating animals.** Give them plenty of good hay—as much as they want whenever they want and need it.

• **Farm records are an aid to better farm planning.** They are the "eyes and ears" of the farm business.

Odds Favor Margarine, But Dairy Forces Not Through Fighting

From the Washington Bureau of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

Washington, Jan. 6 (Wire).—Margarine hopes are now pinned on a fight to keep dairy forces from attaching restrictive amendments to HR 2023, the bill that would permit tax-free manufacture and sale of colored margarine. Odds favor margarine's success, but opponents of the bill are not through fighting.

Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, Democratic majority leader, announced following a party caucus on Jan. 5 that the Democrats had agreed unanimously on a united front to resist amendments "not germane" to the bill.

A filibuster on the margarine bill now appears unlikely, but butter forces will use delaying tactics to stall a vote. Senator Fulbright of Arkansas, along with Senator Lucas, is predicting early victory. Debate, however, could last 10 days or longer.

The butter forces are now concentrating efforts on an amendment offered by Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin to prohibit interstate movement of colored margarine. Other restrictive amendments being considered include a rider which would repeal excise taxes. Some dairy interests are out to confuse the margarine issue by injecting civil rights and/or the cotton allotment mess into the picture. Others fear such tactics would boomerang.

Senator Fulbright charged this week that the Wiley amendment would disrupt the margarine industry and sharply increase consumer cost. He termed it "thoroughly mischievous in nature," and said it would put the Senate "in a ridiculous and indefensible position."

Cotton Ambassador:

Elizabeth McGee Is New Maid of Cotton

Elizabeth McGee, hazel-eyed beauty from Spartanburg, S. C., was chosen 1950 Maid of Cotton at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 3 over 19 other finalists from 12 Cotton Belt states.

Runner-up in the contest to select King Cotton's twelfth goodwill ambassador for a year was George Ann Hicks, 19, of Edmond, Okla. Emma Cain, 20, Nashville, Tenn., student at Vanderbilt University, placed third in the contest.

Miss McGee, who is 19, is a student at Holton Arms Junior College in Washington, D. C.

Cotton fashions for every occasion were presented between appearances of the contestants and judges on the stage at the final public judging the night of Jan. 3. During the day the judges, headed by Virginia Pope, fashion editor of the *New York Times*, and including representatives of various branches of the cotton industry as well as the sponsoring organizations, had interviewed the girls individually.

The 1950 Maid began her reign with the gift of a shining new convertible from the Memphis district Ford dealers. There were other gifts for her and the other contestants. The following day she flew to New York to be fitted with a complete cotton wardrobe created for all occasions by 30 foremost designers. After a month undergoing a charm and modeling course at the Harry Conover modeling agency and making a series of radio, television and personal appearances, she will begin her official tour Feb. 6 with an appearance in Miami, Fla. The National Cotton Council, Memphis Cotton Carnival and New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges will join in sponsoring the Maid's tour.

To cover her itinerary of some 40,000 miles and more than 40 cities from coast to coast, she will travel by air,

train and automobile, visiting governors, mayors, senators, leaders in industry, business and professions and appearing in numerous fashion shows. After participating in the Memphis Cotton Carnival in May, she is expected to visit England and France to spread the cotton fashion story.

N. B. Henry Resigns from Lummus Cotton Gin Co.

Harold C. Lummus, vice-president of Lummus Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga., announces the resignation and retirement of N. B. Henry, effective Dec. 31.

Mr. Henry has a long record of fine service to Lummus and the cotton ginning industry. He went with the company in October 1928 as general sales manager and served in that capacity until 1947, when he relinquished the position because of his health. Since then, however, Mr. Henry has served Lummus as sales and engineering consultant.

He will make his home in Atlanta, where his address is 1354 Emory Road, N.E. During his long period of service with Lummus Mr. Henry made a host of friends both in this country and abroad. We join all of them in the hope that he enjoys every minute of his retirement.

Meek and Lyle to Speak At Scientific Meeting

W. E. Meek, USDA agricultural engineer at Stoneville, Miss., and Dr. Clay Lyle of the State Plant Board, State College, Miss., are among the speakers scheduled at the winter meeting of the Southern Association of Science and Industry at New Orleans Jan. 23-24.

Some 300 science-industry leaders from 14 states are expected to attend the sessions, which will have as their theme "The Contribution of Scientific Research to the Development of Agricultural Industries in the South."

A PERFECT COMBINATION:

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

&

GUARANTEED DEALER PROFIT

Policy



SOLD EVERYWHERE BY QUALITY SEEDSMEN

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI

• Farm Outlook for 1950:

DOWNWARD DRIFT TO CONTINUE

Further slight decline in demand for farm products is expected. Large cotton carry-over, record fats and oils production may mean lower average prices.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS for 1950 indicate that, although the demand for farm products will remain high this year, another decline from the 1948 peak demand will occur, USDA-BAE predicts.

The decline in over-all business activity is expected to be slight and that in prices slow, with slightly lower employment and incomes to consumers because of the easing off. However, these trends could easily be reversed, USDA says, if the international situation should require a sharp expansion in government expenditures.

A buyers' market which has reappeared in many commodities with the satisfaction of urgent post-war demands, and the consequent decline in prices, is credited with the major cut-back in 1949 spending, which came in the form of smaller inventories. Federal government expenditures for national defense and foreign aid, as well as those for schools and highways by state and local governments, partly offset the drop in inventory spending. Insurance refunds to veterans early this year are expected to help keep consumer prices up, although a decline is still expected.

Net Income to Drop

THE PRICE SQUEEZE on farm income is likely to continue through 1950. Prices farmers pay for production items were on a slight downtrend in 1949, dropping 3 percent from January to October. As is usual in periods when prices generally are declining, the reduction in costs failed by a considerable margin to match the drop in prices farmers received for their products.

Although the volume of marketings may be almost as large, prices received by farmers in 1950 may average 10 percent below last year, with a corresponding drop in cash receipts. This would be about the same as the decline from 1948 to 1949.

Realized net income of farm operators has dropped in each of the last two years after reaching a peak of 17.8 billion dollars in 1947. Gross income, on the other hand, continued upward in 1948 and did not show the first postwar drop until 1949. Production costs paid by farm operators, the difference between gross and net income, reached a peak of 18.6 billion dollars in 1948, came down only .6 billion dollars in 1949.

Much the same picture is in prospect for this year, when gross income is expected to drop around 10 percent and net income about 15 percent, while costs will show only a minor decrease. Consequently, net farm income will continue to fall. It probably will be down nearly one-third from the 1947 peak, although still more than double prewar.

The decline in costs last year was confined largely to farm wage rates and to prices of building materials and feeds.

Several important items in the farmer's production budget continued up, with prices of farm machinery, seed, equipment and supplies, and fertilizer setting new records.

Here are the prospects for some of the major cost items for 1950:

• **Labor**—Farm wages have dropped off about two percent from 1948; a slightly larger decrease this year is probable if the expected decline in farm income materializes. Enough farm workers were available in 1949 to do jobs well and on time. With industrial employment expected to level off, the supply of workers for both seasonal and year-round farm jobs in 1950 is expected to be slightly larger.

• **Machinery**—Farm machinery sold at record retail prices in 1949, but the volume of purchases was smaller than in 1948. Purchases of farm machinery in 1950 probably will show a further decline since farm income will continue down. Ending of the sellers' market in machinery has brought some prices down in recent months. Largest manufacturing plant capacity in history makes adequate supplies of all items in prospect.

With prices of fuels and costs of repairs and replacements at record highs, the cost of using machines on farms is greater than ever before. Not much decline is expected this year.

• **Feed**—Both total and per animal unit feed supplies will set a record during the 1949-50 feeding season. Feed prices have come down more than prices for livestock and livestock products, so it should pay to feed heavily this winter.

• **Seed**—Prices for seed this spring probably will average higher than a year earlier. Supplies of grass seeds are particularly short. Many farmers normally plant too much seed, and planting recommended amounts would enable them to make significant savings this year.

• **Fertilizer**—Except possibly for potash and some special mixes, fertilizer supplies will be large enough to meet expected demands in 1950. Prices probably will be about the same as in 1949.

• **Building materials**—Adequate supplies of building materials, supplies and containers generally were available during 1949, and further improvement is expected in 1950. Prices of most items have remained near 1948 levels, although slight reductions have occurred in some cases.

• **Insecticides and fungicides**—Supplies of insecticides and fungicides are expected to be sufficient for normal requirements. However, local outbreaks of pests could cause shortages in some areas and farmers are advised to place their orders as far in advance as possible. Not much change in prices is expected.

Weaker Foreign Market

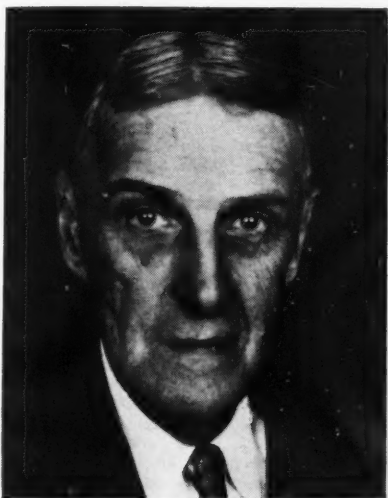
ALTHOUGH no marked weakening in the foreign demand for U.S. farm products is in prospect for 1950, some decline from 1948-49 exports is likely as the flow of American aid to other countries is slowed, the effects of devaluation become known and agricultural production abroad increases.

Appropriation of 5.8 billion dollars for ECA and other foreign aid in the fiscal year 1949-50 assures sizeable exports of cotton, wheat and tobacco through most of this year. About two-thirds of our agricultural exports are financed by foreign aid programs. However, exports of farm products will depend to a large extent on the size of this year's appropriations for foreign aid and the relative proportion allocated for agricultural commodities.

The various farm products have not shared equally in the increase in U.S. exports during and since the war. Exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils, as well as grain, lard and dairy products, have been substantially larger than during the 1930's, while cotton exports have been down a third to a half.

• **Fats and Oils**—Fats and cereals have the highest food priority on dollars spent by deficit countries, and exports of these commodities are likely to remain near the high levels of 1948-49 this year. Supplies of fats and oils continue short in Europe and the Far East. The Far East is not again likely to export as much as before the war.

Although European production is increasing, it is unable to keep pace with



Has Broader Duties

CHARLES A. BENNETT, who has been engineer in charge of ginning research at the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., since its establishment in 1930, has been appointed director of all USDA cotton ginning engineering investigations throughout the Cotton Belt. He will supervise the work both at Stoneville and at the new branch laboratory at Mesilla Park, N. M. Charles M. Merkel succeeds Mr. Bennett as engineer in charge of ginning research at the Stoneville laboratory.

rising consumption requirements and deficit areas are likely to continue buying at least at the current rate for some time. However, export supplies in soft currency areas are increasing and stocks in importing countries are being built up. Importers are likely to be cautious and selective in their buying. European demand definitely favors oilseeds over lard.

• **Cotton Exports**—Exports of cotton in 1949-50 are likely to be almost as high as in 1948-49 but the outlook for the years beyond is not encouraging. In some areas, farmers who have switched to food and other crops are likely to go back into cotton. Nations short of dollars are trying to buy as much cotton as possible from soft currency areas. The dollar shortage also is partly responsible for the rapid increase in production of synthetic fibers.

Family Living Cuts

THIS YEAR is likely to bring lower net income to farmers than in most other postwar years, but over-all family living spending is not expected to be cut as quickly or as much as the drop in net farm income.

Extension of rural electrification will tend to stimulate spending, since families on the nearly half a million farms which were connected with central electric service in the 12 months ending in mid-1949 will be in the market for electrical household equipment.

Farm spending for new houses or improvement of old ones will continue at a high rate in 1950, with the Housing Act of 1949 stimulating farm families to improve their homes. Reductions in expenditures for food and clothing are likely to be small, with most of the cuts

coming in gifts, recreation, charity and church contributions.

Cotton Outlook

THE SHORT TERM OUTLOOK for cotton is not too encouraging in light of last year's large crop. Prices are at about the loan rate. The prospective carry-over at the end of the current season is 8½ million bales—more cotton than domestic mills consumed last season and nearly twice as much as was exported. The national acreage allotment for 1950 is set at the minimum figure of 21 million acres, only 80 percent as much as was planted last year.

• **Supply Increases**—Since more cotton has been produced in each of the last three years than has been used for domestic consumption and exports, the supply has been increasing each season. This season the supply is expected to be about 20.8 million bales, nearly three million more than last season, consisting of a carry-over of nearly 5.3 million bales, an estimated 1949 crop of about 15.3 million bales and imports of about 200,000 bales.

Nearly three-fourths of the Aug. 1 carry-over was held in CCC stocks as collateral on unredeemed loans made to cotton farmers during the previous season.

• **Textile Consumption Low**—Demand for textiles was sluggish last season and domestic mill consumption was the lowest since before the war. However, there has been an appreciable improvement in the cotton textile situation since midsummer.

New orders to manufacturers have increased during the last few months and many mills are already booked well into the first quarter of 1950. Some mills have temporarily suspended taking orders because of their forward commitments.

(Continued on Page 16)

How to buy A SLURRY SEED TREATER* (A Frank Statement)

"The man who buys a new automobile today buys with the confidence that he is getting a trustworthy product. Because of proven reputations and the experiences of thousands of users, the reliability of almost all makes is taken for granted. However, it has not always been this way. Years ago, it was as necessary for the prospective buyer of an automobile to investigate claims and make comparisons as it is today in the slurry seed treating industry. Unless you know the techniques of chemical seed treating, the reasons behind treater design, and the facts behind sales arguments . . . be sure to investigate before you invest. Compare various treaters, study their relative advantages . . . and above all seek out a dealer who knows more about the subject than you do, one who will strive to equip you with the slurry seed treater best adapted to your needs."

Claude C. Calkins

Pres., Calkins Mfg. Co.
Makers of the S-30 Slurry Treater

*Write Calkins Mfg. Co., Spokane, Wash., for names of dealers near you, and 8-page, illustrated folder on the Calkins Slurry Treater.



Promoted at Stoneville

CHARLES M. MERKEL, agricultural engineer at the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., for the past four years, was promoted to engineer in charge of ginning research when the branch laboratory at Mesilla Park, N. M., was established. He succeeds Charles A. Bennett, who will have overall supervision of USDA ginning investigations throughout the Cotton Belt.

CAMERA FLASHBACKS TO THE INSECT CONTROL CONFERENCE



Pictured at the left are a few of the more than 350 entomologists and cotton industry leaders that attended the third annual Cotton Insect Control Conference at Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 19-20. The conference, sponsored by the National Cotton Council, attracted delegates from 21 states.

■ **TOP PANEL**—Left to right: J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C., ginner and cotton producer and vice-president of the Carolinas Ginners Association; Dr. F. C. Bishopp, Washington, assistant chief of USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and Mrs. Bishopp; C. D. Patterson, Decatur, Ala., prominent ginner and a director of the National Cotton Council and the National Cotton Ginners' Association.



■ **SECOND PANEL** — The cottonseed crushing industry was well represented at the conference. Left to right: J. E. Moses, Atlanta, secretary of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association; R. M. Hughes, Greer, S. C., president of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and a director of the National Cotton Council; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, Columbia, S. C., secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association; T. R. Cain, Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary of the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association.



■ **THIRD PANEL** — Taking part in a radio broadcast at the conference were, left to right, Craig Lowe, Radio Station WSGN, Birmingham; T. L. Faulkner, executive secretary of the Alabama Future Farmers Association; J. V. Kidd, president, Farmers and Ginners Cotton Oil Co., Birmingham; W. A. Ruffin, entomologist, Alabama Extension Service.



■ **FOURTH PANEL**—Discussing insecticides at the conference are, left to right, L. M. Sparks, Jr., cotton insects and diseases specialist, South Carolina Extension Service; Dick Yates, Hercules Powder Co.; and Dr. Clay Lyle, entomologist, Mississippi State Plant Board.



■ **BOTTOM PANEL**—Taking part in a panel at the conference were these delegates who told of success in controlling cotton insects with dusts. Left to right, seated, are E. C. Westbrook, agronomist, Georgia Extension Service, and Dwight Isley, entomologist, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Standing, left to right, are J. C. Beard, cotton producer, Heathman, Miss.; L. D. Newsom, entomologist, Louisiana Experiment Station; and L. D. Wylie, county agent, Desha County, Ark.

Lennartson Becomes PMA Deputy Assistant

Appointment of Roy W. Lennartson as deputy assistant administrator of PMA in charge of marketing service and regulatory activities, effective Jan. 3, has been announced by Ralph S. Trigg, PMA administrator.

Mr. Lennartson, who has been assistant director of the Poultry Branch, succeeds S. R. Newell, who has resigned to become head of USDA's Crop Reporting Board.

Farm Outlook for 1950

(Continued from Page 14)

• **Effect of Devaluation**—Recent devaluation of currencies may adversely affect domestic mill consumption in two ways: by a decrease in exports of cotton textiles and by an increase in imports. If this occurs, mill consumption in 1949-50 may be close to that of last season.

• **Exports Depend on ECA**—About 60 percent of last season's exports of raw cotton were financed by ECA, and 1949-50 exports probably will be equally dependent on U.S. aid to foreign nations. Since the revised import program for ECA countries has not been completed following a 14-percent cut by Congress in the

over-all ECA appropriation, the 1950 cotton program is still uncertain. However, the foreign cotton and textile situation indicates some reduction from last year's level.

Fats and Oils

PRICES of fats and oils are likely to average lower in 1949-50 than in 1948-49 as a result of a record domestic output and the probability of slightly reduced domestic and export demands. Except for tung nuts, season average prices to farmers for oilseeds also probably will be lower.

This does not mean, however, that prices will continue to decline from the November 1949 level, when they were about one-fourth below the average for

October 1948-September 1949. Government loans to producers and other price-support programs are likely to prevent further major declines in oilseed prices.

• **Production Will Be Higher**—Domestic production of fats and oils in the year beginning October 1949 probably will be almost 12 billion pounds, including oil equivalent of domestic oilseeds exported for crushing abroad. This is moderately more than in 1948-49 and is much more than in any earlier year.

Partly as a result of government restrictions, imports of fats and oils, including oil equivalent of oilseeds, in 1949-50 may total only about as much as a year earlier, when 1.1 billion pounds were imported. This was one of the smallest quantities for any peacetime year since before World War I.

• **Exports May Be Down**—U.S. exports of fats and oils, including oil equivalent, in the year beginning October 1949 will be larger than in most previous years but probably not as large as the record 2.2 billion pounds of 1948-49.

• **Price Supports**—The price of peanuts produced in 1950, under the Agricultural Act of 1949, will again be supported at 90 percent of the old parity price at the beginning of the marketing year. Tung nuts produced in 1950 are to be supported at 60 percent of the new parity.

Secretary Brannan has announced a support price for the 1950 flaxseed crop at 60 percent of the parity price April 1. No 1950 program has been announced for soybeans or cottonseed, which may be supported at any level not above 90 percent of the new parity.

Two New Mill Managers for Southland; Gill to Paris

S. W. Wilbor, chairman of the board of Southland Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Texas, advises that Jas. R. Gill, who was named vice-president and general manager of the company in June of last year, will move from Waxahachie to Paris just as soon as housing arrangements can be made in the latter city.

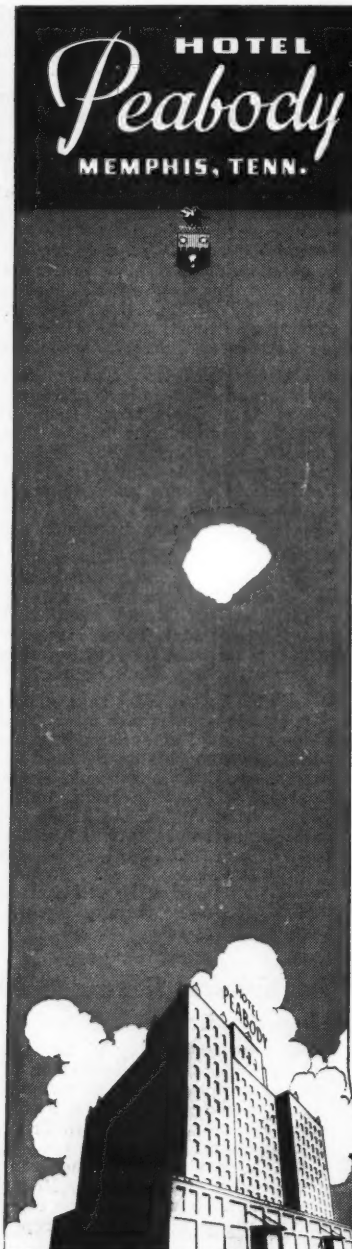
Mr. Wilbor also announced the appointment of Charles C. Harlan as manager of Southland's Paris mill, effective Dec. 1, succeeding J. O. Atwell. Mr. Atwell has been vice-president and treasurer of the company since last June but has continued in active management of the mill at Paris.

Another change announced by Mr. Wilbor is the appointment of William C. Walker as manager of the Waxahachie mill, effective Jan. 1, succeeding Mr. Gill.

Other officers of Southland Cotton Oil Company are Richard H. Blyth, president; Arthur G. Hopkins and W. S. Dorset, vice-presidents; and Charles Geron, secretary.

William Appel Is Elected Textile Institute Fellow

William D. Appel, head of the textile section of the National Bureau of Standards, has been elected a fellow of the Textile Research Institute. An expert on dying methods and the testing of dyes, particularly the action of light on dyed materials, his work in the National Bureau of Standards has earned him a position of influence and leadership in the textile and textile coloring industry.



HOTEL
Peabody
MEMPHIS, TENN.

“The
South’s Finest
...
One of
America’s Best”


★
625 ROOMS WITH BATH
★
**DINNER AND DANCING
IN SKYWAY**
★
**PLANTATION ROOF
OPENS IN MAY
ATOP HOTEL PEABODY**
★
**IDEAL CONVENTION
FACILITIES**

- FIVE DISTINCTIVE RESTAURANTS
- NATIONALLY KNOWN ORCHESTRAS
- PLANTATION ROOF MAY THROUGH SEPT.
- TWO LARGE CONVENTION HALLS

RATES:
From \$3.00 and Up

AIR-CONDITIONED

Bedrooms
Restaurants
Suites and
Parlors
Meeting
Rooms
Convention
Halls
Sample
Rooms


FRANK R. SCHUTT
 Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

SUPERBLAST

BOARDMAN FANS

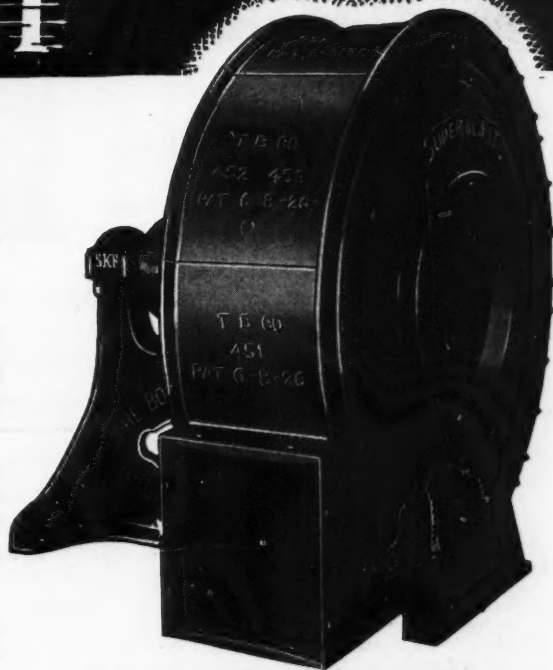
The SUPERBLAST Fan is designed to fulfill all of the requirements of a better centrifugal fan, such as—

- Maximum air delivery • Increased suction capacity
- High mechanical efficiency • Smoothness in operation

Its ability to resist wear from abrasive materials conveyed in the air blast has made it almost the standard fan of the industry.

SUPERBLAST Fans are made in two distinct types; the STANDARD, with 2-piece 10-gauge steel scroll; and the SPECIAL, with cast iron sectional scroll. All SUPERBLAST Fans are equipped with a heavy cast iron outboard leg which eliminates vibration.

SUPERBLAST Fans are so designed that any worn or damaged part can be quickly and economically replaced. Parts are available in jobbers' stocks.



(above) Boardman Superblast Special

BOARDMAN STEEL CONVEYOR BOXES

Boardman Conveyor boxes are made in the following four types:

(1) formed top conveyor box with cast iron flanges (2) formed top conveyor box with butt strap joint (3) angle iron top with cast iron flanges (4) angle iron top with butt strap joint. Made of first quality blue annealed sheets, uniform in gauge and size. Each section is painted with rust-inhibiting, neutral grey paint, insuring protection when exposed to the weather.



BOARDMAN
Conveyor Box Covers

Box covers for any Boardman Conveyor can be furnished in various types, to meet your individual needs.

AGAIN AVAILABLE! Boardman Steel Conveyor Boxes; also complete conveying systems, elevators, tanks, bins, etc. All pre-war quality equipment, maintaining the same high degree of quality and workmanship for which Boardman products have long been recognized.

Remember, too, that Boardman Company not only furnishes standard items, but fabricates metal sheet and plate equipment to order, designed and built to meet your special requirements.

THE BOARDMAN CO. OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY

and JAY RICHTER

Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



BAILEY



RICHTER

• **The Forecasters: "Outlook Better," Domestically**—The agricultural outlook in the New Year is better than it was a year ago, as most Washington forecasters see the future.

They are quick to qualify that general view.

Agricultural prices and income probably will continue their decline. Overall, the experts look for a 10 percent drop in prices during the year.

Cotton prices are to remain fairly steady due to government support of prices. But net income of growers is going down as a result of production controls restricting acreage.

Government . . . and many private . . . forecasters were gloomy at the start of 1949. They feared that we might be headed for deflation, perhaps depression. Farm prices were skidding, and unemployment increasing. Industrial output was slipping. There appeared to be reason for pessimism.

Then, unexpectedly, the upturn came last July. Industrial activity picked up; employment began climbing. Farm prices steadied. Depression fears eased.

The outlook is brighter now. No boom is anticipated in 1950, but the economy is expected to stabilize. The nervous fluctuations of early 1949 are not visible in the crystal ball today.

Most encouraging to agricultural interests is the fact that general business conditions look good. Employment is rising slowly, wages and income moving upward.

That means a fairly strong domestic market . . . lessens the danger of a farm price crash this year.

• **But Export Outlook Not Too Good**—The export outlook could be much brighter.

It now appears certain that Marshall Plan funds will be reduced by approximately \$1 billion. Both Republican and Administration spokesmen have come out publicly for a cutback in foreign aid.

That will hit hard on the cotton front.

There are possibilities, however, for increased exports outside the European area. Chances now appear good that India will be shipped up to 200,000 bales of U.S. cotton in the current season. Official plans are being talked here for special financing to expedite the Indian exports which last year amounted to a negligible 3,000 bales.

Spain could use a considerable quantity of U.S. cotton, but prospects are still clouded by questions of international politics. Fascist-minded Franco is still not palatable to U.S. leaders, and many of this nation's friends in Europe are bitterly opposed to him.

A U.S. loan to Spain . . . with which it would buy a considerable quantity of cotton . . . is still being discussed in

Washington. But its prospects are uncertain.

Meanwhile, it appears that the Spanish case is gaining some strong adherents on Capitol Hill. Sen. Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Rela-

tions Committee, announced recently that the U.S. should send an ambassador to Spain.

We need such an envoy, said the Texan, to keep a watch on things over there. Last year, between congressional sessions, many U.S. lawmakers visited Spain. Some returned with a kind word for the Spanish dictator.

• **The Allotment Squabble: Who Is Responsible?**—There now appears to be a chance that the Agricultural Department will act to clear up the cotton allotment mess without specific legislation direction from Capitol Hill.

USDA officials have maintained that the law . . . and intent of Congress . . . prevents them from increasing allotments to take care of "hardship cases." The House has already indicated its willingness to take care of the matter with a joint resolution.

But Senate action is far less likely. A

On Eightieth Birthday

Whole Town Honors John T. Stevens

President of Kershaw Oil Mills receives tribute from fellow citizens as "Kershaw's first citizen."

An entire town paid tribute to one of its leading citizens when John T. Stevens, president of the Kershaw Oil Mills at Kershaw, Lancaster and Marion, S. C., was honored on his eightieth birthday Dec. 1 by the Town of Kershaw.

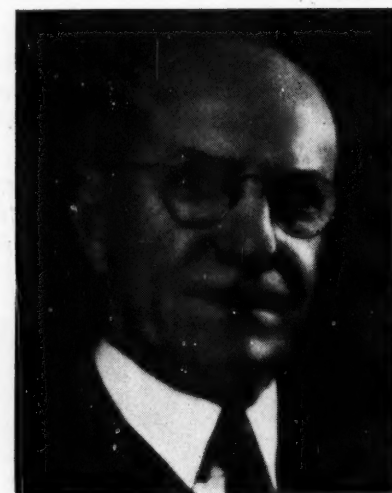
Preceding a gala Christmas parade, special ceremonies were held in the town's main square at which the Kershaw Country Club and the surrounding area was dedicated to Mr. Stevens and renamed Stevens Acres in his honor by Mayor Jones. Following a tribute from the garden club, the entire crowd of spectators sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" to Mr. Stevens, after which the Christmas festivities began.

"Kershaw's First Citizen" was the title given Mr. Stevens by *The Kershaw News-Era* in a news story telling of the birthday celebration. Pointing out the long list of offices, both official and honorary, which Mr. Stevens holds, the newspaper declared:

"However, the medium through which he is best known, not only in his native state but in others, is that of the cotton seed industry, as he has been very actively associated with it for most of his life. He organized and has been president of the Kershaw Oil Mill, the Lancaster Cotton Oil Mill and the Marion Cotton Oil Co. He served one term as president of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, of which he is an active member. He also was vice-president of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association."

Senator R. M. Kennedy, Jr., of South Carolina, in a letter printed by the *News-Era*, called Mr. Stevens "the father of our modern highways in South Carolina," and said that the state's great highway system is due more to his interest, as chief highway commissioner, than to that of any other person.

Mr. Stevens learned bookkeeping in 1886 by volunteering as a helper after



JOHN T. STEVENS

hours at the firm in Lancaster where he was a clerk. He became a trouble shooter for the company handling the saw mill interests and was a partner in the livery stable and mule business. Later he organized and became president of the oil mills and fertilizer plants and entered the banking business. He became vice-president of the Kershaw Cotton Mill when it was organized in 1911 and when that firm was merged into the Springs Cotton Mills he went along as vice-president of the company.

Development of the small town where he chose to live has been one of Mr. Stevens' most vital interests for more than 50 years, and he has done much to further its growth. Gifts of land for the Kershaw Memorial Library as well as for the country club and Stevens Park were recalled when Mayor Jones expressed the opinion of his fellow citizens that Kershaw is "indeed fortunate to have as a citizen and benefactor a man who showed such earnest sincerity in discharging his many duties in both local and state life, and who has meant so much in the progress of the Town of Kershaw."

The Press joins the townspeople of Kershaw and Mr. Stevens' many other friends throughout the cottonseed crushing industry in wishing him "happy birthday, and many more to come."

squabble in the upper house over who is responsible for the acreage mix-up is a strong possibility.

Agriculture Secretary Brannan says the Farm Bureau, which supported the law . . . and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, who sponsored it . . . are to blame. The Farm Bureau says there is nothing wrong with the law that USDA could not solve by administrative action. Anderson probably will agree with that view.

Result is that the department may act to ease cotton growers' pains by adding a million acres to the 21-million-acre allotment . . . especially if debate of the issue in Congress demonstrates that "congressional intent" toward USDA authority has changed.

• **Margarine: The Odds Are Close**—Margarine advocates in Washington are optimistic that action will be taken soon on Capitol Hill to repeal taxes and restrictions on the manufacture and sale of the colored product.

Disinterested observers think the odds are close, but favor margarine.

Representatives of dairy producers and distributors, meeting in Washington recently to discuss strategy, developed few new ideas on how to keep the clamps on margarine. They have already, in the past year, yielded important ground by agreeing to tax repeal . . . if safeguards are written into law prohibiting sale of colored margarine.

A bill removing all major restrictions was passed by the House last session, and now awaits final action in the Senate.

• **Tax Return Errors**—Look for the government to take steps soon aimed at reduction of errors in income tax returns. Agriculture figures heavily in official plans for continuing, across-the-board sample checkups of all returns.

Results of a study of 1948 returns probably will be released this spring by the Internal Revenue Bureau in a special report to Congress.

It is expected to show that mistakes are being made in approximately one of four tax returns.

Certified public accountants and other tax experts estimate that the total tax take is as much as 40 percent short of what it ought to be in light of national income figures. Errors . . . whether in the government's or taxpayer's favor . . . are costly for all concerned. The experts emphasize that it is as important to take all allowed deductions as to avoid those not allowed.

Items growers may deduct, but often don't, include depreciation on all machinery, equipment and farm improvements. Deductible expenses include labor, feed, supplies, gas and oil, machinery repairs, taxes on the farm, water rent and insurance on farm buildings (but not the home).

A grower who has an operating loss in any one year may, as in the case of the businessman, carry it back two years by filing an amended tax return.

• **Weed Control in Cotton Production**—USDA researchers are getting hot on the problem of improved weed control in cotton production.

Considerable progress, and plans for more intensive research, were reported recently at the fourth annual meeting of the Northeastern Weed Control Conference.

"Plans are being made for more work in the South on serious weeds of the cotton areas," the conference was told by

Dr. Karl S. Quisenberry, USDA scientist. One of the first problems to be tackled will be that of grass weeds which have plagued growers in areas where mechanical pickers are used.

William E. Meek, USDA farm engineer, told the conference that "cotton has been produced in the humid area with only 21½ hours of labor per acre . . . and 14 hours of that was spent on hand weeding."

Complete mechanization, Meek said, will require a combination of all control measures, including more research with engineers, chemists, agronomists and other scientific groups "working as a team."

• **Luster for Cotton**—National Cotton Council officials are giving strong back-

ing to a study, recently announced by USDA, to improve the luster or sheen of cotton fabrics.

The work . . . part of the department's continuing program to expand the uses of cotton . . . will be done under an arrangement with Harris Research Laboratories in Washington.

The study is expected to take three years.

• **Fit machinery to the needs of the farm business.** Before investing in an expensive piece of new equipment, check to make sure that you really need it. Sometimes farmers go together to buy expensive machines and trade work during the season.

*You're all set
for a good job with*

Hindoo

TWO POUND
BAGGING
21-lbs.TARE



**Cotton Needs and Deserves
"Hindoo" 2 Lb. Bagging**

which continues to be, as it always has been, the strong, rugged, uniform wrapping material that makes a good-looking bale, that holds the hooks, that withstands all the rigors of handling and weather. Its scientific open-weave construction is an added protection.

YES, "HINDOO" IS THE BEST BAGGING!

Ludlow
QUALITY
OPEN
WEAVE

Ludlow
MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.
MEMPHIS, TENN. SAVANNAH, GA. GALVESTON, TEXAS. BOSTON, MASS.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

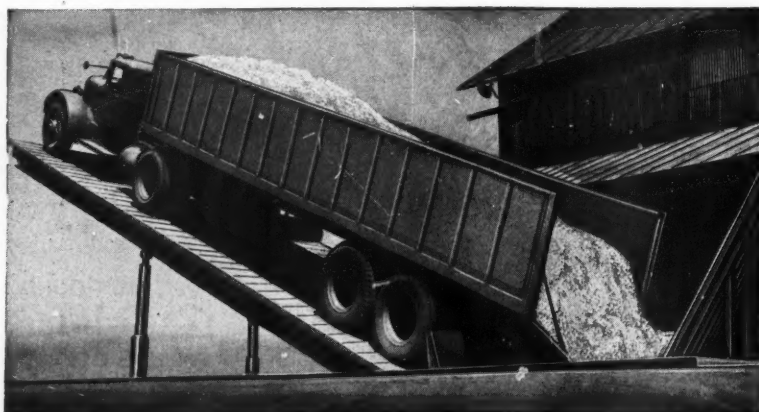
- January 12-13, 1950 — Fourth Annual Beltwide Cotton Defoliation Conference, Memphis, Tenn. Sponsor: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.
- January 13-14, 1950 — Texas Agricultural Workers Association annual convention, Buccaneer Hotel, Galveston, Texas. Walter B. Moore, 618 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Texas, secretary.
- January 23-24-25, 1950 — National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. Council address: P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

• January 25-26, 1950 — Texas Co-operative Ginners' Association annual convention. Blackstone Hotel, Fort Worth. E. M. Cooke, Pittsburg, secretary-treasurer.

• January 30-31, 1950 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. Horace Hayden, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• February 6, 1950 — Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Huntsville, Ala. Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, Ala., secretary.

• March 12-13, 1950 — Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Doris H. Balsley, Dublin, Ga., secretary.



Kewanee Cottonseed Dumper

- Unloads all sizes of Trucks and Tractor Trailers.
- Sizes—40'x10', 45'x10', and 50'x10' Platforms. Other sizes on special order.
- Capacities up to 80,000 lbs.
- Easy, trouble-free operation. Simple, positive, one-man Controls.
- Telescoping Hydraulic Cylinders require only a shallow pit.
- Hydraulically operated 10'x10' Pit Door and Wheel Stops.

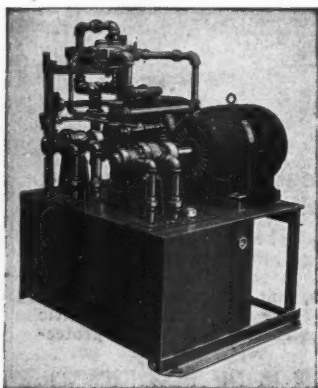
HANDLES the biggest loads of cottonseed in a "jiffy." Unloads all sizes of Trucks and Tractor Trailers. In 2 minutes they're unloaded and on their way. You save *time, work, money!*

Powerful TWIN Hydraulic Unit. Raises to 43° angle in less than a minute, lowers in 25 seconds. Maximum safety because of "oil-locked" hydraulic control and cushioned lowering. No danger of accidents.

Hydraulically operated Pit Door opens and closes in seconds, permits the cottonseed to be dumped directly into the open pit.

Easy operation and simple controls... one man operates the Dumper, Wheel Stops and Pit Door all from one location where he can see and control the entire unloading operation. Greatly reduces labor costs.

The KEWANEE Dumper will widen the area you can serve and increase your volume. Truckers appreciate "no long waiting in line" and they tell others. It attracts new customers and builds your business. Find out *today* how KEWANEE will solve your unloading problems.



Powerful TWIN Hydraulic Unit

DISTRIBUTORS

INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES, Inc. DAVIDSON-KENNEDY CO.
Poplar Avenue & River Front 1090 Jefferson St., N.W.
Memphis, Tennessee Atlanta, Georgia

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY CO. Inc.
2300 S. Main St., Fort Worth, Texas

Write TODAY for Bulletin CD-3

KEWANEE MACHINERY & CONVEYOR CO., Kewanee, Illinois

Public Relations Group Honors Lipscomb

Recognition of the effective public relations program carried on by the National Cotton Council has been given by the Public Relations Society of America in its election of Ed Lipscomb, director of sales promotion and public relations of the Council since 1938, to membership on the society's board of directors for 1950.

Advancement of public relations is the goal of the society, now in its third year. Mr. Lipscomb was formerly director of the Mississippi Advertising Commission at Jackson. From 1927 to 1936 he was editor of the Mississippi Guide at Gulfport.

• March 13-14, 1950 — National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• April 3-4, 1950 — Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary.

• April 3-4-5, 1950 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president.

• May 12-17, 1950 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. The Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• June 5-6, 1950 — Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association joint annual convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 310 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association; J. E. Moses, 522-3 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

• June 5-6, 1950 — Arkansas - Missouri Ginners Association annual convention, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. J. W. Karsten, Jr., Kennett, Mo., executive vice-president.

• June 19-20, 1950 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

• July 27-28, 1950 — Cotton Research Congress, eleventh annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Sponsor: State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, chairman.

• When cottonseed is treated properly, seed rot will be controlled and survival of plants during cool, unfavorable weather will be increased.

• Small amounts of leafy alfalfa hay of good color, added to the ration, will protect growing and fattening cattle from vitamin A deficiency.

USDA-OFAR Report on

Oilseed Outlook

Most reports indicate increases in production for 1949-50 season. Exports were up in 1949.

Increases in oilseed production for the 1949-50 season in several countries throughout the world were foreseen last month by USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Increased exports of oils and copra during the first three-quarters of 1949 were also reported from several nations.

Production

• **U.S. Estimates Are Raised**—Latest figures for 1949 oilseed production in the U.S., with 1948 figures in parentheses, are as follows: cottonseed, 6,477,000 short tons (5,945,000); peanuts, 926,570 tons (1,169,200); soybeans, 222,305,000 bushels (223,006,000); flaxseed, 43,664,000 bushels (54,529,000).

• **Argentine Oilseed Crops**—Present indications are that Argentina's 1949-50 oilseed harvest will be greater than that of last season. Although the acreage planted to some crops is probably smaller, general growing conditions have been good and relatively small abandonment is expected.

Flaxseed production is forecast unofficially at 25 million bushels, compared with last season's crop of slightly less than 20 million, which reflected drought, heavy abandonment and low yields.

At the end of November stocks held

by IAPI were unofficially estimated at about 10 million bushels of seed and 330,000 tons of linseed oil.

Sunflower seed output, based on estimated plantings and favorable weather, is forecast at 1.4 million tons for 1949-50, compared with 1.2 million last season. IAPI's unsold stocks as of Nov. 30 were approximately 275,000 tons of sunflower seed and 70,000 tons of sunflower seed oil.

Peanut production this season may reach 155,000 tons. The revised estimate for 1948-49 is 121,300 tons. Stocks of Nov. 30 amounted to 55,000 tons.

Cottonseed and rapeseed production should equal the 1948-49 outturn of 200,000 and 16,000 tons, respectively.

• **Haiti's Oilseed Output**—Haiti's 1949 vegetable oilseed crops are down from last year. Commercial cottonseed output is placed at 4,400 short tons, from which about 660 tons of oil are expected, compared with more than 800 in 1949 and about 650 in 1947.

Castor bean production is estimated at about 2,400 tons compared with 2,700 last year. Practically all the castor beans harvested in Haiti are exported. Shipments for the period Oct. 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949, amounted to 1,962 tons, 12 percent less than the 2,242-ton exports for the same period the previous year.

Peanut and coconut commercial production will be limited because of low prices. Very little, if any, coconut oil has been produced commercially in Haiti this year, and commercial peanut oil production will be only about 20 tons. Always potential commercial crops because they are produced on peasant farms, peanut

and coconut marketings depend upon the price stimulus.

• **Pakistan Harvests**—Pakistan harvested 296,800 short tons of rapeseed from 1,530,000 acres in the 1948-49 season, a four percent increase over the 284,480 tons produced from 1,472,000 acres the previous season.

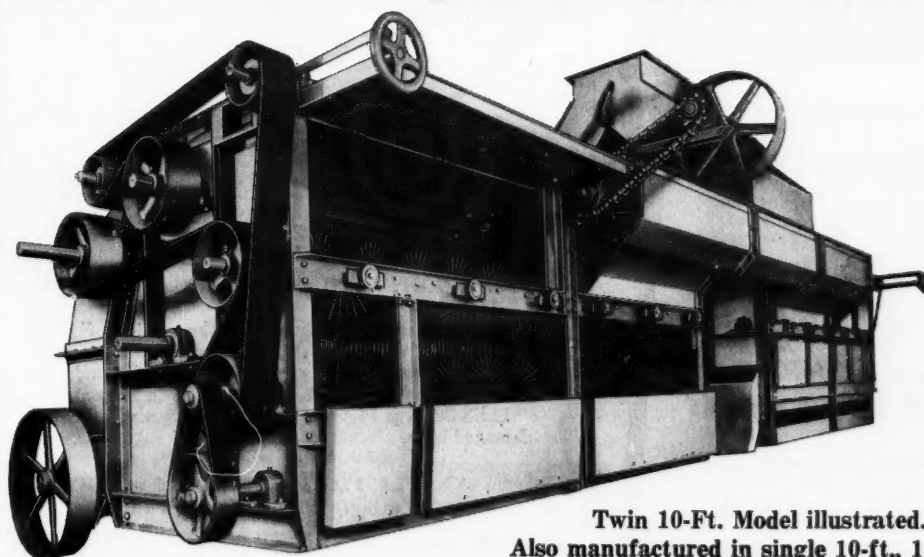
• **Indonesian Palm Oil**—Production of palm oil in Indonesia during 1949 has been forecast at 132,000 short tons, and with orderly conditions prevailing during the coming year may reach 187,000 tons in 1950.

Output of palm oil and palm kernels during the first nine months of 1949 shows an almost unbroken record of monthly increase, with total production amounting to 91,872 tons of palm oil and 22,328 tons of kernels. Average monthly outturn of 10,208 tons of palm oil is a marked improvement over the 1948 average of 5,180 tons, but still is only 56 percent of the prewar monthly average of 18,230 tons. Average production of palm kernels is also up, rising from 1,010 tons in 1948 to 2,480 in the first nine months of 1949. The prewar average was 3,865 tons.

• **Chinese Tung Oil Down**—China's 1949 tung oil production is estimated at 110,000 short tons compared with 126,500 tons last year, indicating an exportable surplus of 70,000 to 75,000 tons.

With carry-over from 1948, it appears that supplies could be made available to meet an export demand at the 1947-48 level of 93,239 tons. However, transportation and marketing difficulties make it doubtful that as much as 55,000 tons will move out in 1949-50. The present ten-

Cen-Tennial Improved Giant Hull Extractor



Ideal for Handling
Rough, Mechanically
Harvested Cotton

Will NOT Rope or
Machine Cotton

30" Diameter Saw
Drum handles large
quantities of cotton
without crowding or
packing

Twin 10-Ft. Model illustrated.

Also manufactured in single 10-ft., 12-Ft. and 14-Ft. Sizes.

Write Today for Bulletin 48-E.

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

dency of increasing exports to the U.S.S.R. may further reduce the availability of Chinese tung oil for other destinations.

• **Belgian Crops Increase** — Belgium's 1949 oilseed crops are larger than in 1948, although they will supply only a minor portion of domestic requirements. Rapeseed production is estimated at 10,300 short tons, more than double the 1948 output of about 4,000 tons. The flaxseed crop of 626,000 bushels is seven percent above that of a year ago.

Belgian net imports of vegetable oils and oilseed during January-August 1949 totaled 62,000 tons, oils coming chiefly from Belgian Congo and the U.S. and oilseeds from Canada, the Congo and the U.S.

• **French Morocco** — Oilseed production in French Morocco last year was almost double that of 1948 as a result of acreage expansion in flaxseed and sunflower seed, the principal oilseed crops, because of government price incentives. Flaxseed production for 1949 is estimated at 2,400,000 bushels, compared with 1,230,000 in 1948 and only 360,000 prewar. Sunflower seed output amounted to 5,900 short tons against 3,200 in 1948 and a negligible quantity in prewar years.

On the other hand, safflower seed production decreased from 930 tons in 1948 to 280 tons last year. The yield of other oilseeds, including sesame seed, rapeseed, castor beans, soybeans and cottonseed, is unofficially estimated at 7,700 tons, approximately the same as in 1948.

1949 Exports

• **Indonesia** — Copra exports of 19,893 long tons during November were the

second lowest for the year despite a 25 percent increase over October shipments. However, January-November exports, totaling 276,901 tons, were 25 percent higher than for the comparable period of 1948 and 16 percent greater than the 12-month shipments of last year.

November deliveries to oil factories were reported at 12,924 tons. December and January exports are forecast at approximately 27,000 and 25,000 tons, respectively.

Palm oil exports from Indonesia totaled 70,920 tons during the first nine months of 1949, with 20,581 tons of palm kernels. The Netherlands was the largest purchaser, taking 54 percent of the oil and 41 percent of the kernels.

• **Ceylon** — Total copra and coconut oil exports from Ceylon, in terms of copra, during January-September 1949 amounted to 120,936 long tons, compared with 116,372 tons during the same period in 1948.

Copra shipments during January-September 1949 amounted to 20,328 tons, nearly 900 tons less than for the comparable period of 1948. About 33 percent of the total was sent to India. Coconut oil exports in the first nine months of 1949 totaled 63,383 tons, approximately 60 percent of which were destined for the United Kingdom. Shipments of coconut oil to the United States had exceeded 40,000 tons by the end of September, fulfilling terms of a contract with the Ministry of Food.

• **Chinese Tung Oil** — Tung oil exports from China for 1948-49 are estimated at 57,000 tons, of which 75 percent was shipped before the May change-over.

• **India Modifies Regulations** — India has discontinued her system of granting individual export quotas only to established exporters of flaxseed, peanuts and other oils, and permits are now issued at the time of shipment on a first-come-first-served principle.

• **Philippine Copra** — Philippine copra exports during November amounted to 50,991 long tons, smallest monthly shipment since July. January-November exports totaled 508,065 tons compared with 571,822 tons during the comparable period of 1948.

November coconut oil shipments came to 4,643 tons, lowest monthly total since April. During the first 11 months of 1949, however, the total of 57,868 exceeded the comparable period for 1948 by almost 60 percent and that year's total by 38 percent.

South Carolina Increases Use of Fertilizer

South Carolina farmers used 995,380 tons of fertilizer and fertilizer materials during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, according to B. D. Cloaninger, head of the Clemson College Fertilizer Inspection Analysis Department. This is the largest yearly tonnage since 1920 when 1,106,941 tons were used. In 1920 the average analysis of complete fertilizers was 2.8 percent nitrogen, 8.6 percent phosphoric acid and 2.8 percent potash, a total of 14.1 percent. In 1948-49 the average analysis was 3.9 percent nitrogen, 9.7 percent phosphoric acid and 6.5 percent potash, a total plant-food content of 20.1 percent.

for... **SEED TREATMENT**

Cotton, Grain, Peanut and Vegetable Seeds

CERESAN • ARASAN • SPERGON

DOW 9-B

for Slurry or Dust Application

•

CALKINS and GUSTAFSON

DUST or SLURRY SEED TREATING MACHINES

A complete line of

Insecticides and Fungicides

ASSOCIATED SEED GROWERS, INC.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

P. O. BOX 4264 ATLANTA 2, GEORGIA

Write for wholesale price list and descriptive literature

FLEXCO

BELT FASTENERS

AND

RIP PLATES

FOR HEAVY CONVEYOR AND ELEVATOR BELTS OF ANY WIDTH

FLEXCO Fasteners make a tight, butt joint of great strength and durability . . . distribute the strain uniformly. Operate smoothly over flat, crowned or take-up pulleys. Made of steel, Monel, Everdur and Promal.

FLEXCO Rip Plates are for repairing and patching damaged belts.

Ask for Bulletin F-100

FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING COMPANY

4632 Lexington St., Chicago 44, Illinois

Strong, Smooth and Readily Troughing. Order From Your Supply House

HOW THE STRIPPER PERFORMS IN LOW YIELDING COTTON

MORE LIGHT on the question of whether harvesting cotton by machine is a paying proposition for farmers has been shed in a study made during the 1948 season in the Texas high plains area by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and published in USDA-BAE's *Agricultural Situation*.

The 1948 season on the high plains provided an opportunity to study the performance of cotton-stripping machines under conditions of low yields and a fairly tight labor supply. Dryland cotton averaged only 100 pounds of lint per acre while irrigated cotton averaged 375 pounds per acre.

Labor was never abundant and in dryland areas was often scarce. The usual wage rate for the first snapping was \$1.75 for irrigated cotton and \$2 for dryland cotton. Usual wage rate for snapping after one or more previous harvestings was \$2 on irrigated land and \$2.25 on dryland.

• **Study 64 Farms**—The study is one of a series on the economics of cotton mechanization being carried on in various parts of the Cotton Belt under the Research and Marketing Act.

Farmers in the high plains have 4,000 to 4,500 strippers which harvested 15 to 20 percent of the 673,000 bales of cotton produced in 1948. Information on the performance of strippers compared with hand harvesting was obtained from 64 farms, all of which used two-row single roller type machines.

On these farms, 45 percent of the dryland acreage and eight percent of the irrigated acreage was harvested exclusively by machines. On most of the irrigated land, stripping was used largely as a scrapping operation, thus salvaging cotton, some of which otherwise would have been lost.

Farmers operated their strippers an average of 7½ hours a day, harvesting an average of 16½ acres of dryland cotton and 13 acres of irrigated cotton. The machines studied harvested an average of 195 acres, or 36 bales, each during the season.

As has been found in other studies, waste losses ran somewhat higher when cotton was harvested by stripper than when snapped by hand. However, the amount of lint lost per acre from stripping was not excessive.

Results of this study, as others, also showed that machine-harvested cotton graded lower than hand-harvested cotton. Much of the difference is due to the fact that machines cannot get into the fields until the frost has caused the leaves to drop. However, cotton can be harvested by hand before frost when the grade is higher. This points up the fact that the development of a practical defoliant would greatly aid the advance of cotton mechanization.

• **Compare 4 Methods**—In the study, four methods of harvesting are compared from the standpoint of their effect on the value of cotton obtained per acre, deducting harvesting and ginning costs. Those methods are: (1) Cotton was

snapped twice, the first time between Oct. 1 and Oct. 15, the second time during Nov. 1 to Nov. 15; (2) Cotton was snapped once—Nov. 1 to Nov. 15; (3) Cotton was machine stripped once Nov. 16 to Nov. 30; (4) Cotton was snapped once from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15 and then stripped Nov. 16 to Nov. 30.

The most significant point concerning dryland cotton is the small differences in the value of cotton obtained by the

four methods. This occurred despite the fact that machine costs were higher during the 1948 season because of the low cotton yields. Machine costs per acre are almost as much when yields are low as when high, and consequently much higher per bale.

An important advantage of the stripper to dryland farmers during the 1948 season was the fact that many found it impossible to hire hands to harvest their low yielding cotton. Offers as high as \$3.50 per hundred were turned down in some cases. Under these conditions, machine stripping has distinct advantages. Without their machines, some farmers would have had to pay very high wages or leave their cotton unharvested.

On the irrigated land the study shows

THE
PREFERRED
COTTON

BOBshaw 1

REGISTERED COTTON PLANTING
SEED FROM THE HEART OF THE

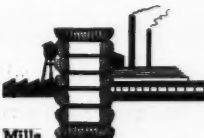
MISSISSIPPI DELTA



Farmers



Gins



Mills

The Bobshaw Seed Company has been working for years to incorporate into one cotton the qualities desired by the farmer, the gins, and the mills. Bobshaw is the result of this constant, tedious research, a superior cotton that will mean more money from producer to mill.

After first meeting the requirements of the farmer—high yield, early uniform maturity, and superior picking qualities—these characteristics have been combined with a high oil content seed for the gins, and strong fibre, excellent yarn strength, and superior spinning qualities for the mills.

Consider these valuable characteristics of Bobshaw 1 before selecting your seed for next year's planting. These are characteristics that will pay off for you.

THIS YEAR PLANT BOBshaw 1

DISTRIBUTORSHIP OPEN IN SOME AREAS

BOBshaw SEED COMPANY

Registered Breeders of Superior Cottons
INDIANOLA, MISSISSIPPI

BOBshaw SEED COMPANY
INDIANOLA, MISSISSIPPI

Please ship me _____ (quantity) of
Bobshaw Seed.

☐ C.O.D.


☐ Check or Money Order

Name _____

Address _____

Price F.O.B. Indianola, Mississippi
Per ton, \$185.00; per sack, \$5.75

Accurate answers at a glance



23 62
23 82
24 02
24 22
24 41
24 61
24 81
25 00
25 20
25 40
25 59

Delbridge
calculating books
make figuring easy

Get Your New
30c to 45c per pound
COTTON CALCULATOR

2½ point; weights 301 to 700 lbs.

NOW

See your office supply dealer or
write us for full information

Delbridge Calculating Systems, Inc.
2502-10 Sutton Ave. • St. Louis, Mo.

Select FAFNIR

**WIDE INNER RING
BALL BEARING UNITS**

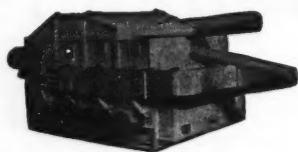
**PILLOW BLOCKS
HANGER BOXES
COUNTERSHAFT BOXES**

FOR simplicity of installation equaled by
no other bearing. Three simple steps—and
the job is done.

FOR the advantages of balanced design.
Large balls, deep raceways—providing
greater capacity, added resistance to shock.

FOR prolonged life. Fafnir's larger balls
mean fewer revolutions per shaft-revolution.
Fafnir's authoritative, sound, experienced
technical assistance and service is yours on
request. The Fafnir Bearing Company,
New Britain, Connecticut.

FAFNIR Ball Bearings
THE BALANCED LINE • MOST COMPLETE IN AMERICA



NEVERCHOKER

You won't have to pick your saws if you
install a Neverchoke Drier - Cleaner. If
you ever used a Neverchoke, you wouldn't
run a gin without one.

"The Fan Drum Is the Secret"

"When Competition is Keen, Install a Neverchoke"

HINCKLEY GIN SUPPLY COMPANY

4005 COMMERCE ST.

DALLAS, TEXAS

AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES OWE

a debt of gratitude

to the South. For from this rich, cotton-growing
region comes much of the cottonseed oil which
goes into the making of top quality vegetable
shortenings and cooking oils.

Many of the fine foods prepared in American
kitchens are made tastier, richer, more nutritious,
more digestible through the help of these
popular all-vegetable products.



Procter & Gamble

America's largest producers, refiners and users
of Cottonseed Oil.

very little difference between a combi-
nation of snapping and stripping, and
machine stripping only. But the ad-
vantage of the stripper over hand har-
vesting was definite, despite higher waste
and grade losses.

The study indicates that farmers
should take yields into account as well
as the comparative costs of hand labor
and machine operation in deciding
whether to use machines for harvesting.
Other considerations that are import-
ant are weather conditions during the
season and prospects for cotton prices.

New Bern Mill Officers Are Wounded by Bandits

Whit W. McCotter, assistant treasurer
of the New Bern Cotton Oil and Fertil-
izer Co., New Bern, N. C., underwent
an emergency operation for a bullet
wound in the stomach and John S. Wes-
kett, president and treasurer, received
treatment for a knife wound in the face
after two unidentified Negro bandits
tried in typical wild-west fashion to rob
the firm of its Christmas pay-off cash
Christmas Eve.

Four men and two girls were in the
office when a man with a gun rushed
through the door, fired a pistol into the
ceiling and exclaimed, "This is a holdup."
At the same time the other man entered
through another door and slashed Mr.
Weskett with a knife.

Mr. McCotter hurled a chair at the
slasher, and the other bandit fired point
blank at Mr. McCotter with his .38 cal-
iber pistol.

In the resulting commotion the bandits
fled without taking several thousand
dollars in payroll money lying on an
office desk. One of the men had a red
handkerchief tied around his face. Only
meager clues about the appearance of
the robbers could be furnished by per-
sons in the office.

Farm Prices Fall Below Parity in December

Farm prices fell about 1.25 percent be-
tween mid-November and mid-December
last year, pulling the general level of
farm products below the parity price
goal for the first time since November,
1941, USDA has announced.

Prices in mid-December averaged 98
percent of parity. Principal products
which dropped during the month included
cotton, meat animals, poultry and eggs
and truck crops.

Vegetable Oil Purchases

Contracts to purchase vegetable oils
for export have been reported by the
Commodity Credit Corporation in the fol-
lowing amounts for the period December
19-23 and cumulatively for the season to
date:

	Week of Dec. 19-23 (pounds)	July-Dec. 23 (pounds)
Soybean oil, crude...	25,986,000	96,290,000
Soybean oil, refined, hydrogenated	6,615,000	15,565,000
	32,601,000	111,855,000

• Farmers who keep farm rec-
ords will find making out their income
tax blanks an easier job. Record books
for 1950 are available from county
agents.

Sold With
Engineering Service

LINTERS

Steel Frame—141 or 176 Saws
"Standard Throughout the World"

GUMMERS

The Popular "TRULINE" Machine
"Pays for Itself in Saw Life"

SAWS

The Original Bright Steel Saw
"Cuts More Lint Longer"

**When Rebuilding Your Linters
Remember Carver Service**

**SAW FILERS ★ LINT CLEANING EQUIPMENT
HULLERS ★ SEPARATING MACHINERY
FILES ★ HULLER KNIVES ★ PERMANENT MAGNETS
AUTOMATIC SHORT LOG SAW MILLS**

Repair Parts That Interchange

CARVER COTTON GIN CO.

DIVISION OF THE MURRAY CO.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

SALES OFFICES: ATLANTA - MEMPHIS - DALLAS

• USDA's Ginning and Fiber Research Program—

AN AID TO GROWER AND GINNER

THE AGRICULTURAL Research Administration and the Production and Marketing Administration look upon the branch ginning laboratory here at New Mexico A. & M. as an extremely valuable link in a long chain of cotton improvement work. My own organization, the ARA, welcomes this opportunity to team up with others interested in the welfare of cotton to bring to the irrigated areas the benefits of long established ginning and fiber research, as well as the new developments which can be expected to come from this facility.

In this new research venture, the department's experience and resources will be used in full support of the objectives of our over-all cotton research program. On a long-time basis, these objectives seek to increase cotton income through greater efficiency and lower costs in the production of cotton . . . through improvement in the quality of the staple itself . . . and through better marketing. It goes without saying that improved ginning will support these objectives.

For many years Department of Agriculture cotton research workers have realized that the ginning process could add nothing to cotton fiber in the way of quality. On the other hand, it was per-

By **OMER W. HERRMANN**

Mr. Herrmann, who is assistant administrator of USDA's Agricultural Research Administration, made the accompanying remarks at the dedication of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Branch Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N. M., on Dec. 17, 1949.

fectly obvious that when gin machinery removed the lint from the seed improperly, the quality of the cotton was decreased because of damaged and broken fibers, thus lowering its value to the textile trade. The department took the position that ginning machinery should be designed and operated to reduce such damage to the minimum and preserve as far as possible the natural quality that had been bred into the cotton fiber. To implement this idea, the department in 1930 established the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss.

The Stoneville Laboratory has been in

the business of ginning and fiber research for nearly a fifth of a century. Out of its long experience has come a rather full budget of research findings that have benefitted not only the cotton ginner, but the cotton producer and other segments of the industry as well.

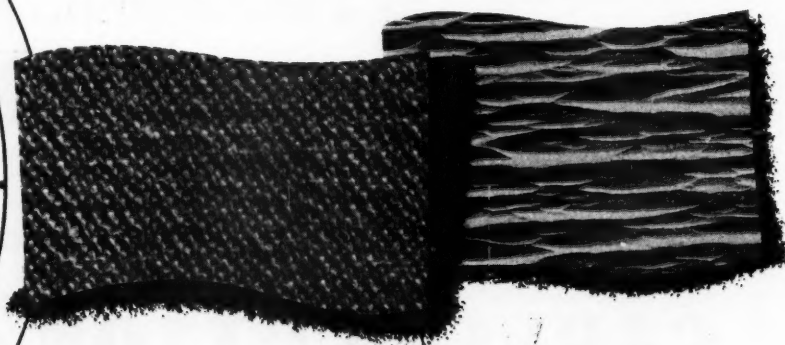
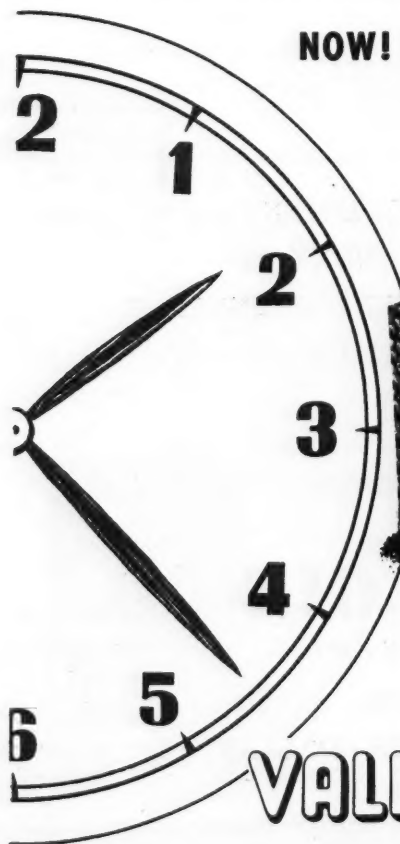
Located in the Mississippi delta, the work of the Stoneville Laboratory has been keyed to the warm, humid conditions of that area, and to the Central and Eastern Cotton Belt generally. These conditions are vastly different from those that exist in states like New Mexico, California and others in the Southwest. Experience has shown that machinery and processes developed for ginning and handling cotton in the delta do not always work satisfactorily on cotton produced in the dry climate of the irrigated areas. For some time this situation has been viewed with increasing concern. And, in short, the branch laboratory was established to meet the special needs of the now significantly large areas of cotton produced under dry land conditions and under irrigation. The new research facility has a twofold purpose. One is to extend the long-range ginning and fiber research that will help increase the grower's return from his cotton and to improve the fiber's competitive position in the market. The other is to take the fundamental research at the Stoneville Laboratory and adapt or change it so that it will be fully useful to cotton producers in the irrigated areas.

There will be no let-down in the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory's work at Stoneville. The basic ginning and fiber research which has been in progress there so long will be continued. Although

NOW! VALLEY OFFERS NEW FILTER CLOTH

AND SPECIAL FILTER PAPER TO

SAVE PRODUCTION TIME!



Valley chain-weave filter cloth and Economy filter paper can be used on any type filter press. Cloth is available cut to fit plates or in rolls. Paper available in press-width rolls to give your filter cloth more efficiency, longer life.

VALLEY FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS INC.
710 H STREET • FRESNO 17 • CALIFORNIA

much of the work of the branch laboratory will be to adapt these basic studies on ginning technology to conditions prevailing in dry land and irrigated areas, it also will conduct considerable research of a basic nature on ginning problems native to such areas.

There are several special problems of immediate concern in handling cotton produced in areas of low humidity to which the work of the new laboratory will first be directed. One of them is the matter of static electricity and the danger from flash fires caused by it. We are hopeful that work here will help do away with the millions of dollars of damage done annually by gin fires. Another special problem to be studied is one related to dryness. Just the physical problem of getting extremely dry cotton through the plant without damage to the fibers is difficult. In addition, the problem of pressing the lint to ordinary gin bale density is particularly serious because of this dryness. This work has broad interest to those concerned with marketing costs, for at the present time bales produced in this area are handled many times by compresses and others as the cotton moves from the producer to the mill or to export. Large savings in transportation and other marketing costs can result from this research. Development of more efficient roller-type gins for handling long-staple cotton is another problem of first interest. These and many other projects that eventually should have significant effects on the growing, ginning and marketing of irrigated cotton will be carried on here in New Mexico.

What, in the way of actual results, can be expected from the research studies to be carried on by the new labora-

tory? That will depend on many factors which will influence the work locally, but a review of what has been accomplished at the Stoneville Laboratory will be a pretty fair indication.

Overall, the mechanical improvements in ginning and handling of cotton since the investigations were begun at Stoneville have added millions of dollars to the value of the farmer's cotton. An example will serve to illustrate: A process for drying seed cotton has often increased the value of the bale from \$2 to \$5. In fact, the gains from this particular investigation have been so obvious that more than 3,000 commercial gins with capacity to handle well over half the crop have adopted the new process. Of course, the problem in cotton ginning for this area is one of adding, rather than of removing, excessive moisture.

Here are the results:

The laboratory has made extensive studies of the relationship between saw speed and roll density; benefits from increasing the saw speed in ginning with loose instead of tight rolls have ranged up to \$4 a bale on long-staple cotton. Large savings of power, a major item of expense in the operation of every cotton gin, have been made from specific studies on this subject. With improved and standardized varieties of cotton coming into general use, engineers have developed handling equipment that will prevent mixing of pure seed during the ginning process. A standard density gin press, now in operation at a number of points, has been developed; it can be installed and used in present gins at an economically justified cost, with savings up to 63 cents a bale. Tests to develop a system of cleaning that will make me-

chanical harvesting profitable to the grower have led to development and adaptation of several combinations of cleaning machinery that show high promise. Work is continuing on methods of storing seed cotton on farms in areas where mechanical harvesting makes this necessary, and experimental cottonseed cleaner-driers are being tested to counteract difficulties that come with machine-picked cotton. An automatic bale sampler—developed by the Cotton Branch of PMA—prepares a representative sample as the cotton is being pressed. This device will remove many of the inaccuracies in the present traditional cut sample. In addition, the sampling can be done at lower cost and without destroying the appearance of the bale.

Of special significance is the fact that 20 public service patents—all developed by the engineers at the Stoneville Laboratory—have made available to the public the benefits of these developments, on a free basis.

Recent applications for public patents cover a greatly improved lint cleaner and a green boll remover to help clean mechanically-harvested cotton. The latter represents an important step toward more complete mechanization.

In pointing out the results of our ginning and fiber research, I have emphasized benefits to growers. I have done so purposely, particularly because there is considerable impression that such research is performed solely to the benefit of the ginner. This is not the case. Better ginning results in benefits to the entire cotton industry, from the producer to the textile mill, in a better market for a better product.

But cotton ginning is of first import-

GIVE YOUR COTTON BETTER PROTECTION

USE BELTON SUPERIOR BAGGING

For well protected, good looking bales, use the strong "Superior" OPEN WEAVE Jute bagging—two full pounds per yard.

Made tough for hard use, "Superior" is made by men who know what you want in bagging. Superior Bagging insures maximum, dependable protection for your cotton. Be sure of better bales and more protection—buy Belton Superior Bagging.

BUILT TO STAND THE PRESSURE

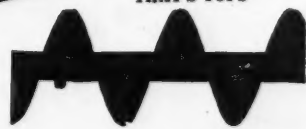
BELTON BAGGING COMPANY
Belton, South Carolina

You get much more for your money
when you specify

"HAMMOND"
ELEVATING AND
CONVEYING EQUIPMENT



NEW "TITE-SEAL"
CONVEYOR BOX
WITH "U" EDGING AND
COVER CLAMPS



CONVEYOR
THAT'S TOPS

BALL & ROLLER
BEARING END
THRUSTS OF
SUPERIOR
DESIGN



BUCKETS
DESIGNED
FOR GREATER
CARRYING
CAPACITY



STREAMLINED
HANGERS

THE FAMOUS
"NU-HY"

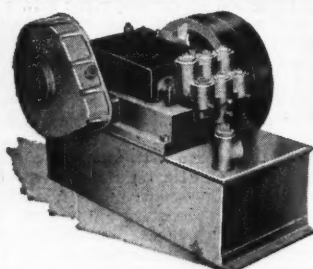
Ask about our
Screw-Lift

Screw-Veyor • Screw-Flow

The greatest achievements in bulk material conveying

Catalog
ON
REQUEST





ALAMO GINPRESS HYDRAULIC PUMP

Efficiently fills needs of the gin and oil mill. Large capacity, low operating and maintenance costs at comparatively low price. Drives direct from electric motor or line shaft.

For full data ask your dealer or address the

San Antonio - Houston - Brownsville
Corpus Christi - San Angelo

ALAMO IRON WORKS

FOR *EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE*
DEALERS IN

COTTON LINTERS

LOOK TO

FIBRE-SERVICE, INC.

29 BROADWAY

NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

Phone: Bowling Green 9-7104

TWX: NY 1-3246

ED. M. BAYLISS, JR.
PRESIDENT

WE INVITE YOUR OFFERINGS!

Fine Foods



Wesson Oil
America's Favorite
Salad Oil



Snowdrift
Wesson-Creamed
for Quick Mixing

WESSON OIL & SNOWDRIFT SALES COMPANY

New York • New Orleans • Savannah • San Francisco • Memphis • Chicago

ance to the producer. Contrary to the situation on most farm products when they enter the marketing system, the producer owns the bale of cotton while it is going through the gin. The producer may have grown an improved variety of cotton that has better spinning qualities, longer staple, and other characteristics of good quality cotton. But a poor job of ginning can nullify in a few minutes a large part of the increased value of the quality that has been bred into the cotton. The result is cotton of a lower value than it had potentially when it left the farm. This means a lower price to the producer on good cotton reduced in value by poor ginning. On the other hand, any improvement the ginning process retains is reflected to the farmer in dollars and cents, just as such improvement is felt all along the line from the gin to the consumer in better acceptance of a quality product.

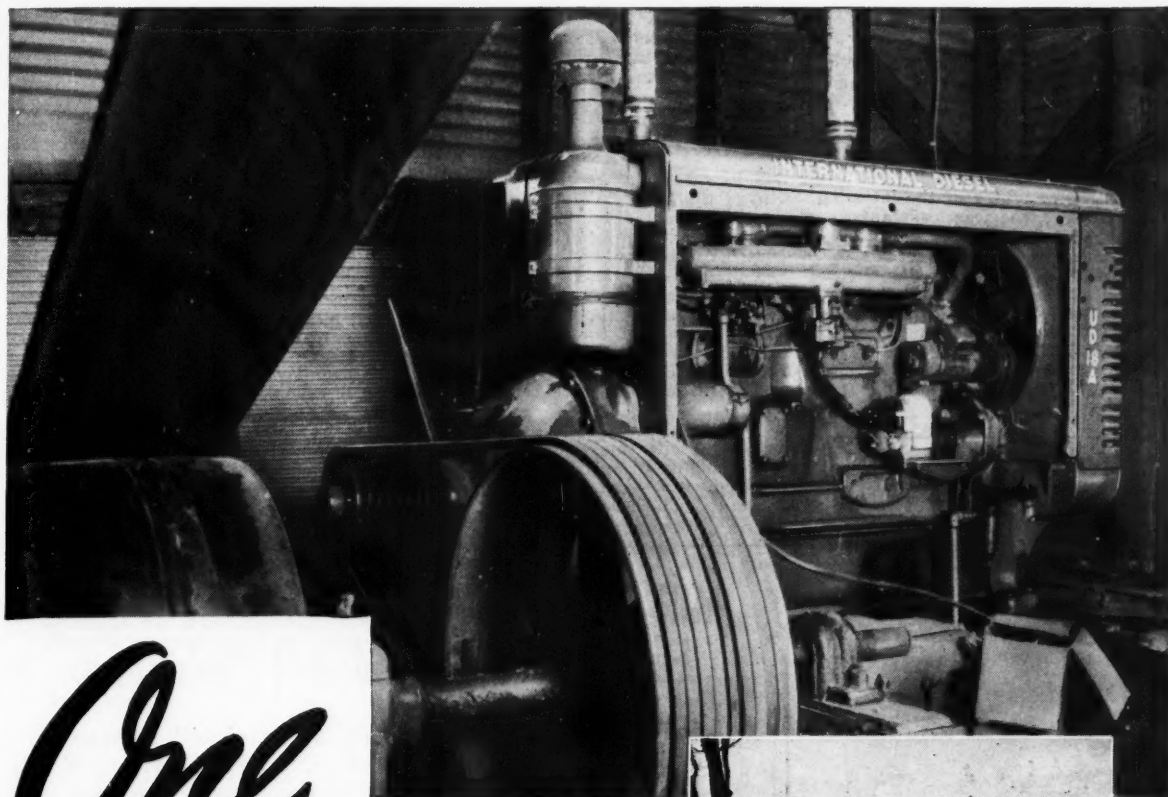
Getting the most effective job possible done in ginning and cotton research will call for more than the research findings of the new laboratory. The fullest achievement will require the cooperation of other agricultural research organizations, of the ginning industry, and of educational groups that can extend the knowledge of research results. The staff of the new laboratory—and I am sure this includes the PMA as well as ARA—will seek valuable assistance that can come from state experiment stations in this area. Close cooperation with the U.S. cotton field station at Las Cruces will give this area the same complete set of research tools that exist in Mississippi. Results of research here at the laboratory will be made available to the states in this area. And we hope this information will be extended through the broad educational avenues of the State Extension Services to ginnermen themselves.

We hope also that ginnermen, growers and spinners will cooperate with this educational effort by making a habit of visiting the new laboratory. In inviting you to see the laboratory on its opening day, we are entirely mindful of the long-time extensive gin research carried on by the industry, and to the industry must go credit for a large share of the ginning improvements of the past. As you visit the laboratory in the future, the staff will be more than willing to acquaint you with the latest developments. Furthermore, you will have free access to valuable technical advice and assistance.

On the other hand, we feel that we should caution against expecting too much too soon from the new laboratory. Research has always taken time, and will continue to do so. However, I feel certain that what will be accomplished in this new cotton ginning laboratory will be of great value to the cotton industry in the irrigated and dry land areas. But maximum results will call for full cooperation among all segments of our cotton research facilities and the cotton industry. Of greater consequence, such cooperation can be extended to help achieve what cotton needs so vitally today—a better market to keep the cotton industry in economic good health. To this aim the ginning industry can contribute in significant measure.

- Some 50,000 plant diseases are costing American farmers two billion dollars each year.

- U.S. farms now produce about 75 percent more than in 1910 and nearly 40 percent more than in 1935-39.



One

INTERNATIONAL DOES THE JOB...



... at a power cost of 35c per bale in this LaGrange, Texas, cotton gin owned by Edward Naiser. The International UD-18A Power Unit drives a 3-stand, 80-saw gin, a 30-inch and a 35-inch blower fan, and a two-bale capacity hydraulic press.

It's not unusual to find International Power Units handling the entire power requirements of a cotton gin. In fact, it's getting downright common. That's because ginners are finding the answer to high power costs in economical International Power Units. They've found Internationals not only produce power cheaply but also stand up under a continuous grind when the ginning season is on.

If ginning power is your problem, a visit to your International Industrial Power Distributor or Dealer is the first step in solving it. He will help you select the right International Power Unit. Then relax and watch your power costs slide to a new low.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY • Chicago

**Standardize
on Power
that Pays**

**CRAWLER TRACTORS
WHEEL TRACTORS
DIESEL ENGINES
POWER UNITS**



INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL POWER

Mrs. John E. Rosser Dies From Fall and Exposure

A fall from the icy steps of her home and subsequent hours of subfreezing exposure cost the life of Mrs. John E. Rosser, 59, of Dallas on Jan. 5. Her body was discovered by neighbors several hours after she fell.

She was the daughter of the late Col. Clarence Ousley, who was assistant secretary of agriculture in the Woodrow Wilson administration. Colonel Ousley, who was editorial writer for *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press* for several years, died at his home in Fort Worth on Aug. 5, 1948.

Mrs. Rosser, like her father, was a writer of national repute. She is survived by her husband; a daughter, Mrs.

William O. Ham of Abilene, Texas, and a granddaughter. A son, John E. Rosser, Jr., was killed in World War II.

S. H. Wright, Dothan, Ala., Mill Official, Dies

Sidney Harper Wright, 54, vice-president of the Dothan Oil Mill Co., Dothan, Ala., died early Dec. 29 at his home.

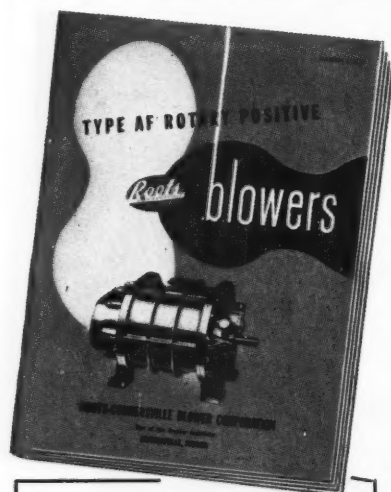
Mr. Wright joined the Dothan mill in 1924 as manager and was soon made vice-president of the firm. Previously he had been manager of the American Cotton Oil Co. at Montgomery, Ala. He was widely known in the cottonseed crushing industry in the southeastern part of the Cotton Belt.

Funeral services were held in Columbus, Ga., Dec. 30. Survivors include his wife; a son, S. H. Wright, Jr., who is associated with the Dothan Oil Mill Co.; two daughters, Mrs. Dick McGowan of Auburn, Ala., and Marion Wright of Dothan; and three grandchildren.

Buckeye Solvent Unit At Augusta, Ga.

This week officials of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, with main offices at Cincinnati, Ohio, announced plans for erecting a solvent extraction unit at their Augusta, Ga., mill. The unit will be located on Molly Pond Road opposite the company's present installation. It is expected that construction on the new unit will begin immediately, and that it will be in operation in about 10 months. Buckeye officials say the new unit will employ the most modern equipment available for extracting oil from cottonseed.

• Order your next year's supply of fertilizer now.



**SEND FOR
LATEST DATA
ON R-C BLOWERS**

New bulletin gives you latest information on Roots-Connorsville Type AF Blowers for pneumatic conveying systems and other uses.

Details of design and construction, capacities and operating characteristics will help you select the most efficient and economical blowers for your specific needs.

If you are considering complete conveying systems or making extensions or replacements, you'll need this up-to-date free booklet. Ask for Bulletin 21-B-37.

**ROOTS-CONNERSVILLE
BLOWER CORP.**

501 Carolina Ave.
Connorsville, Ind.



ONE OF THE DRESSER INDUSTRIES

Mill Sponsors Cotton Contest Among Future Farmer and 4-H Club Boys

Johnny Svatek Is Top Producer in Contest with Average of 1,264 Pounds of Lint Per Acre. Harry E. Wilson of Peoples Cotton Oil Company, Wharton, Texas, Was Sponsor of the Contest.

Harry E. Wilson, president of the Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, reported to the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association late in December the results of the second annual cotton contest the mill sponsored with Future Farmer and 4-H Club boys in Wharton County.

In 1948, Mr. Wilson reported, five boys entered the contest and competed for \$100 in prize money donated by the oil mill. In 1949 the mill doubled the amount and had 12 boys entered in the contest.

The seven top boys made the following records in 1949:

- Johnny Svatek, Route 1, Eagle Lake, averaged 1,264 pounds lint per acre on 5.01 acres. Awarded \$52.50 for first place.
- Raymond Kallas, Route 1, Box 310, Wharton, averaged 1,039 pounds lint per acre on 4.93 acres. Awarded \$45.
- Louis Muinza, Route 3, Box 39, Wharton, averaged 1,024 pounds lint per acre on 3.68 acres. Awarded \$37.50.
- Daniel Klasel, Route 2, East Bernard, averaged 783 pounds lint per acre on 4.17 acres. Awarded \$27.50.
- Clarence Piwonka, Route 1, Louise, averaged 669 pounds lint per acre on 5.32 acres. Awarded \$17.50.
- Frank Kramr, Route 2, East Bernard, averaged 611 pounds lint per acre on 2 acres. Awarded \$12.50.
- Gilbert Nelson, D.S.R. El Campo, averaged 585 pounds lint per acre on 10 acres. Awarded \$7.50.

All contestants put their cotton on land that had been in alfalfa or winter peas and that had been fertilized with phosphate.

Mr. Wilson for many years has taken an active part in stimulating interest in cotton production in Wharton County and has backed every progressive 4-H Club and Future Farmer program in the county. He advises that his mill hopes to sponsor another cotton program this year and has offered the same amount of prize money to be distributed among the winners.

Ward Delaney Heads Johnston Foundation

Appointment of Ward Delaney of Charlottesville, Va., as executive director of the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation was announced this week by Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council and member of the foundation's board of trustees.

With the appointment of Mr. Delaney, Mr. Blake also announced that the foundation's board had set as its goal the establishment of a ten-million dollar fund which will serve to implement the cotton industry's goal of increased cotton markets.

Established in 1948 in honor of Oscar Johnston, Scott, Miss., founder of the Cotton Council and president of the organization from 1939 to 1948, the foundation will seek to achieve its goal through education, research and development.

The new executive director of the foundation is widely known in the South and Southwest. A native of New Orleans, Mr. Delaney studied law at Tulane University and served as an Army officer during both world wars.

He has done research and production work for the oil industry in Louisiana and Texas and was connected with the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wis. He comes to the Oscar Johnston Foundation from the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., where he has served as president since the organization's charter was granted in 1944. Mr. Delaney's resignation from the Charlottesville institution becomes effective June 1, 1950, but through a leave of absence granted by the board of trustees he will take up his duties with the foundation immediately.

Discussing the foundation and its objectives, Mr. Delaney said, "The imperative need for a broader attack on problems affecting cotton production and processing and broader cotton usage is obvious. It offers the greatest challenge for action on the American horizon today."

"The importance of cotton to the economic well-being of America is too little understood by many who live and prosper through its production and use. The cotton industry must be preserved and to a major extent the future of the industry lies in the broadening of the scope of activities of the National Cotton Council and the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation."

Council Directors in Charge of Foundation's Operation

• **Officers**—Officers of the foundation include A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla., cottonseed crusher, chairman of the Board of Trustees; Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark., president of the National Cotton Council and of the foundation; Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, Tenn., executive vice president of the Council and secretary of the foundation; W. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., planter, treasurer.

• **Executive Committee**—Members of the Executive Committee include Hugh M. Comer, Sylacauga, Ala., head of Avondale Mills, chairman, with Mr. Durand and Mr. Wynn the other members.

• **Trustees**—Trustees, all members of the Council's Board of Directors, are: B. L. Anderson, Traders Compress Co., Fort Worth, Texas; Harry S. Baker, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif.;

Alonzo Bennett, warehouseman, Memphis, Tenn.; George G. Chance, producer, Bryan, Texas; W. B. Coberly, California Cotton Oil Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.; Robert W. Dickey, R. W. Dickey Co., Phoenix, Ariz.; W. J. Ely, Ely, Arnold & Ely, Snyder, Texas; George Hemphill, ginner, Kennett, Mo.; R. M. Hughes, Greer Oil Mill, Greer, S. C.; Col. Burris C. Jackson, Jackson & Co., Hillsboro, Texas; Garner M. Lester, G. M. Lester & Co., Jackson, Miss.

S. R. Nichols, Southern Compress Co., Des Arc, Ark.; C. D. Patterson, ginner, Decatur, Ala.; J. T. Preston, Monroe Oil & Fertilizer Co., Monroe, Ga.; Walter L. Randolph, Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, Montgomery, Ala.; Ernest Rees, Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Delmar Roberts, producer, Anthony, N. M.;

Charles W. Shepard, Jr., Chas. W. Shepard & Co., Gadsden, Ala.; George A. Simmons, Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., Lubbock, Texas; Boswell Stevens, producer, Macon, Miss.; J. R. Strain, Tupelo Oil & Gin Co., Tupelo, Miss.; S. Y. West, S. Y. West & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Ben J. Williams, Pape, Williams & Co., New Orleans, La.

• Every year cattle grubs in the U.S. spoil enough potential leather to put soles on the shoes of about 12 million men.

• Prospective supplies of alfalfa seed in the U.S. are 41 percent larger than last year and 24 percent above the 1943-47 average.

SKF builds extra stamina in every bearing labeled SKF. Unseen but vital plus-factors have enabled SKF bearings to set new records for efficiency and durability. For SKF concentrates on not one but eight factors for superiority.

SKF IND., INC.
PHILA. 32, PA.

SKF
BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS

SEEDBURO

739 Converse Building, Chicago 6, Illinois

Specialists

in Supplying You with
the Best Equipment
for
TESTING, GRADING
AND HANDLING
YOUR PRODUCTS

141- and 176-Saw

Change-Over Equipment

**BUTTERS IMPROVED AUTOMATIC LINTER
SAW SHARPENING MACHINES FOR 141 OR 176 SAWS**

Produces More Lint Cut Per Saw

LINTER SAWS . . . DROP-FORGED STEEL RIB GRATE FALLS . . .
STEEL RAKE HEADS . . . SAW MANDRELS . . . BALL
BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BLOCKS

PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS

BUTTERS MANUFACTURING CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

Mr. Ginner!

- The more cotton, the more your profits
Insist on Your Customers Planting the Best

Dortch No. 1 Cottonseed • A dependable new variety from one of the oldest breeders.

- Write for prices and open territory

Robert L. Dortch Seed Farms • Scott, Arkansas

Proved COST CUTTERS

THERMO-LAST NYLON PRESS CLOTHS

Closely controlled mill tests have proved that "Thermolast" 100% Du Pont nylon press cloths cut oil extraction costs.

"THERMO-LAST" Nylon Press Cloths

- Outlast old-type cloths 3 to 1
- Practically eliminate repair work
- Handle faster, easier
- Permit use of larger cake, more oil per pressing

Other Nylon Advantages

- Strong—Lightweight
- Tough—Durable
- Dimensional Stability
- Low Moisture Absorption
- Not weakened by Oil, Mildew, Soil Rot

SUMNER COMPANY

Mill and Offices, Columbia, South Carolina

To be among the first to take advantage of this new and better nylon press cloth, call our nearest representative

Robt. Burger, Dallas, Tex. • Central Bag Co., Macon, Ga. • Mason Jackson Co., Shreveport, La.
Foreign Agent: M. Neumann & Son, Inc., 90 West Street, New York 6, N. Y.

MODERN STEEL STORAGE

All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible
BUILDINGS

For —

- COTTON SEED
- SOY BEANS
- PEANUTS

Designed, Fabricated and Erected
Confer with us on your storage problems

MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

Callander Retires as Head Of Crop Reporting Board

W. F. Callander, chairman of the United States Crop Reporting Board for nearly a quarter of a century and one of the country's best known agricultural statisticians, retired Dec. 31, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has announced. Mr. Callander will become visiting lecturer in applied statistics at the College of Agriculture, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Reared on a Canadian dairy farm, Mr. Callander rose from clerk to chairman of the Crop Reporting Board and assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in his 45 years of government service.

He came to the United States in 1898 and took business training at Des Moines, Iowa. Later, he became private secretary to Charles Allis, president of the Allis Chalmers Co. In 1904, Mr. Callander went to Washington, D. C., as a typist in the Department of Commerce. A few months later he became secretary and general assistant to Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry. From 1913 to 1916 he was secretary and assistant to D. F. Houston, then Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Callander went to Wisconsin in 1916 to arrange the first cooperative agreement between a state and the Federal Crop Reporting Service. This was the forerunner of a series of cooperative agreements that have resulted in most states becoming partners of the federal government in present-day crop and livestock reporting work. After a brief period as agricultural statistician for Ohio and as an economist and statistician for the Ohio Farm Bureau, he returned to Washington in 1922 as chief of the Division of Agricultural Statistics and chairman of the Crop Reporting Board.

Less Money Spent For Food in U. S.

For the first time in 11 years, the amount of money spent for food per person in the U.S. declined in the first half of 1949.

A report by USDA-BAE shows that expenditures for food during the first six months of this year were at an annual rate of \$346, compared with \$359 last year and an average of \$119 for the period 1935-39.

The decline, however, is due chiefly to lower prices. The quantity of food purchased remained about the same.

From 1940 to 1948, spending for food per person increased more rapidly than expenditures for other goods and services. During the first half of 1949, however, food expenditures dropped off faster than spending for non-food items. Consumers appear to be placing more emphasis on the purchase of automobiles and other non-food goods and services, and on savings.

With a continued rise in 1949 in disposable income per person—the amount left after personal taxes have been paid—the proportion spent for food dropped to 27 percent. This compares with 28 percent for last year and an average of 23 percent for 1935-39.

The rise in food prices in the last 10 years accounted for only part of the increased expenditures by consumers. Part of the increase was due to larger quantities bought, and part to improvement in quality of food purchased.

Third Annual

COTTON INSECT CONTROL ISSUE!

FEBRUARY 18, 1950

Will Contain:

- ☆ **Complete Federal insecticide and control recommendations.**
- ☆ **Recommendations from each State Extension Service or Experiment Station as to the poisons to use, and the best way to apply them.**
- ☆ **A keynote article by our own editors featuring the importance, and the necessity, of Early Season Insect Control.**
- ☆ **A report on the progress made by agricultural engineers and industrial manufacturers in developing workable, all-purpose equipment for controlling cotton insects with sprays.**
- ☆ **Many other articles, pictures, and features on all important phases of cotton insect control.**

**RESERVE SPACE IN THIS IMPORTANT
ISSUE NOW!**

Remember . . . It's the February 18 issue of

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

3110 Commerce St.

P. O. Box 444

Dallas 1, Texas

Acreage Amendment Bill Is Quickly Introduced

A bill to amend the present cotton acreage allotment law so as to place a floor under the reduction any grower would have to take was introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Cooley (D., N. C.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, a few minutes after the first roll call when Congress met for work Jan. 3.

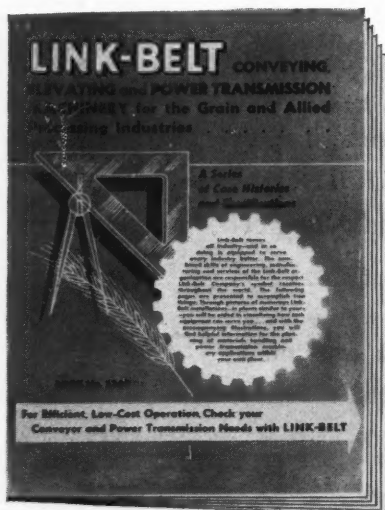
Agreed upon by members of the Cotton Subcommittee of Mr. Cooley's committee at a special meeting in December, the amendment provides that each grower shall be given as his acreage allotment for 1950 either 70 percent of the average of his planted acreage in 1946, 1947 and 1948, or 50 percent of his highest planting of cotton in any one of those three years.

The full House Agriculture Committee will meet to consider the bill Jan. 10, Mr. Cooley announced. He said that he expects the committee to approve the bill the same day it begins consideration of it, and that Speaker Sam Rayburn has promised to speed the bill through the House.

New Book:

DESCRIBES LINK-BELT PRODUCTS

A 20-page Book No. 2305 has been published by Link-Belt Company, illustrating and briefly describing the materials handling and power transmission equipment



that the company most commonly supplies to the grain and allied processing industries for efficient, low-cost operation.

This equipment includes box car unloaders, power unloading scoops, electric car spotters, screw conveyors, bucket elevators, Bulk-Flo conveyors, belt conveyors, oscillating conveyors, vibrating screens, bean flake dryers-coolers, "HS" high-speed elevator buckets, conveyor idlers, welded steel pulleys, chain drives, Electrofluid drives, Gearmotors, variable speed drives, automatic backstops, bearings, take-ups, clutches, couplings, etc.

A copy of this new Book No. 2305 will be forwarded to any interested reader upon receipt of request, which may be addressed to the nearest Link-Belt office, or to the Link-Belt Co., 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Doctor Kalton Goes to Iowa State College

Dr. Robert R. Kalton, associate agronomist in charge of oilseed investigations at the Texas Research Foundation, Renner, since June 1947 resigned his position recently and is now on the staff of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames as associate professor and research associate professor in agronomy, Farm Crops Department. His appointment became effective Jan. 1.

Doctor Kalton's work at Renner, especially with sesame, has had special significance for the cottonseed crushing industry. The National Cottonseed Products Association, through its agronomist, Dr. Lawrence C. Curtis, is encouraging research on sesame and other oilseed crops for cotton-growing states.

Doctor Kalton graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1941 and took his Master's and Doctor's degrees at Iowa State College. He was in charge of soybean projects at Iowa State for the Regional Soybean Laboratory, located at Urbana, Ill., from 1944 to 1946. He was on the laboratory staff, but was stationed at Ames.

Texas Agricultural Workers Will Meet Jan. 13-14

An unusually fine program is in store for members of the Texas Agricultural Workers Association planning to attend the twenty-third annual convention of the organization at Galveston on Jan. 13-14. Business sessions will be held at the Buccaneer Hotel.

The convention theme, "The World and the Texas Farmer," will receive special attention in Dr. Bushrod W. Allin's review of "The Economic Position of Texas Farmers." Doctor Allin is chairman of USDA-BAE's Outlook and Situation Board, Washington.

Texans who have studied agriculture abroad will take part in a panel discussion, "World Agriculture Under a Texas Microscope," with Paul A. Cunyus, Stephenville, Texas, as moderator.

Another feature of the convention will be an address by Lamar Fleming, Jr., of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, on "Agricultural Exports from Texas Ports."

Other speakers will include Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association; J. A. Kime, of USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; Miss Albertine Berry, chairman of the State Nutrition Council; Gen. Harry H. Johnson, Mexico City, codirector of the Joint Commission on Aftosa; Prof. A. N. Duckham, agricultural attache at the British Embassy, Washington; and R. M. Moore of the Division of Plant Industry, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Organization (Australia).

Gulf Coast Agriculture—a review of developments in this important agricultural and industrial region—will be the subject of a panel discussion with County Agent Henry Alsmeyer of Corpus Christi as moderator.

Fertilizing Winter Legumes

Highest yields of winter legumes are produced where fertilizer containing phosphate and potash is applied just before

planting, the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute has found. Results from eight locations over Alabama show that winter legumes fertilized with 400 pounds of superphosphate and 50 pounds of muriate of potash per acre will produce by turning time more than three times as much green matter as unfertilized legumes.

Farmer-Rancher Credit Groups Pay Off Debt

Texas farmers and ranchers who are members of the 36 production credit associations in the state completed a task at the end of 1949 that deserves some kind of special recognition.

In 1934 the 36 associations began operation with approximately \$8,000,000 of government-owned capital stock. By Dec. 31 they had completed the process of paying off the last dollar and automatically became fully farmer- and rancher-owned credit organizations with total capital and reserves of approximately \$15,000,000.

This is a remarkable performance when the following facts are considered: (1) The use of the government capital to get established was obtained free of charge and no definite time limit was set on how long the associations could use it. The government was not demanding its return. (2) In paying off the government capital, the associations became subject to federal income and other taxes, from which Congress exempted them so long as they had any government capital.

Why voluntarily give up the use of free capital and assume tax liabilities? Farmers and ranchers who belong to the associations have explained that they have done nothing very unusual and only carried out their part of the bargain in getting on a fully self-supporting basis.

A more immediate and compelling reason for returning the free capital to the U.S. Treasury, the directors of the associations say, is their desire to remain independent and operate their own credit business in their own way. They say general government supervision is necessary and desirable, but they don't have much taste for government control which they have good reason to believe would prevail if they had gone on indefinitely depending on the government for support.

What these production credit associations have done adds up to a bright chapter in the story of American free enterprise. The accomplishment not only reflects sound management of the affairs of the associations, but it means the farmer and rancher members have managed their own operations in a sound and businesslike manner.

We would like to see a duplication of their performance by other organizations that find it difficult if not almost impossible to withdraw their hands from the federal till once they have tasted its fruits.

USDA Plans

More Research on Weed Control

Specific weed problems on which more intensive research is planned by USDA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering were enumerated at the fourth annual meeting of the Northeastern Weed Control Conference in New York City late in December. Speaking for that bureau, Dr. Karl S. Quisenberry told weed specialists from commercial companies, state stations and federal agencies that plans are being developed to increase cooperative research with weeds in vegetable crops and cotton.

He also announced that on Jan. 15, Dr. R. L. Lovvorn will assume the duties as head of the Weed Division in that bureau. Establishment of a division for weed investigations and the selection of Dr. Lovvorn as its head was announced on Dec. 8.

• **More Work in South Planned**—"Plans are being made for more work in the South on serious weeds of the cotton areas," Quisenberry said. "One of the first problems to receive attention has to do with grass weeds in cotton which caused so much concern in the areas where mechanical pickers are being used."

When grass grows in or between the rows of cotton it constitutes a real hazard to the crop at harvest time. The trash and fiber from the grass become mixed with the cotton and, at present, no machines are available for making separation.

• **Meek Reports on Weed Control Research**—William E. Meek, USDA agricultural engineer at Stoneville, Miss., told the conference that "Cotton has been produced in the humid area with only 21½ man hours of labor per acre, and 14 hours of that was spent on hand weeding. Without a certain amount of hand labor there is, as yet, no complete answer to weed and grass control in cotton production."

Complete mechanization will require a combination of all available control measures, Meek predicted. "More and more research with engineers, chemists, agronomists and other scientific groups working as a team will be necessary."

He reported the successful use of a single tractor for a three-way weed control job in cooperative experiments with the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. A light weight two-row general purpose tractor was equipped with a shovel cultivator on the front, a flame cultivator on the rear and a complete spray system for applying herbicides. The same spray system can be used for insect control.

• **New Equipment Designed**—He also reported engineering advances in several types of weed control equipment. A new flame burner formed of sheet metal has been developed, using the principle of standard spray nozzles as an orifice in a flat-type flame burner. The new burner gives greater efficiency of fuel and can be operated at faster speeds than old type burners. "Once set, the burners maintain their adjustment," Meek explained, "which is of prime importance when unskilled labor must be used to operate the equipment."

New rotary weeder attachments, which

are mounted between the cultivator gangs, have been used successfully in cultivating around young plants, thus reducing the amount of hand labor in weed control. At the same time the rotary weeder attachments serve as efficient fenders and permit cultivation at higher speeds.

Mechanical cultivator sweeps with a relatively broad angle and low crown are preferable for fast operating speeds. They throw the minimum amount of dirt to the row and leave the "middles" weed-free but smooth and uniform.

• Classified Ads

RATES: Nine cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement \$2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Anderson Duo and Super Duo expellers also French screw presses.—Pitcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—50 or more good cotton gins to be moved. Some new three and four years ago. These gins are priced at sacrifice prices because of the drastic acreage cut. Gins worth \$50,000 to \$75,000 one year ago now priced from \$10,000 to \$30,000. Have to see these plants to appreciate bargains being offered. If interested call, wire or write—M. M. Phillips, P. O. Box 1288, phones 3-1171 or 3-3914, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Murray dropper, type VS; one Murray all steel 5-cyl. cleaner with by-pass.—W. H. Ritchey, Haslet, Texas.

GINNERS—When in need of machinery or power—Call us first. We have many items of new and reconditioned equipment in stock, ready for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 7846, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Modern and in excellent condition the three following gin plants to be moved: One 5-80 Continental Munzer; one 4-80 Murray; one 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter. All complete and in excellent condition. Priced to sell.—Muskogee Cotton Oil Company, Cotton and Gin Department, Box 1567, Muskogee, Okla.; Tel. 8118.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Murray all steel outfit with Mitchell extractor-feeders, Mitchell butane drying system, down packing steel press, with or without Fairbanks-Morse engine. Outfit in excellent operating condition.—B. P. Collier's Gin, Decatur, Ala.

FOR SALE—Continental electric gin complete with cleaner in first class condition.—Chandler Gin, Chandler, Okla.

FOR SALE—One Continental steelbound press with EJ trampler. Good condition.—W. H. Ritchey, Haslet, Texas.

FOR SALE—Modern and in excellent condition the following gin plant: 3-80 double moting Lummus gin stands, with glass fronts, super unit Mitchells, Mitchell conveyor-distributor, Type "M" all steel dropper, 60" all steel Lummus condenser, Lummus down packing press, Butane Mitchell burner and 1130 gallon tank on steel skids with 1949 model vaporizer, large platform scales, sealed office with butane heat, large seed house and gin building in A-1 condition. Plant just installed this past season. Owner living too far from site, reason for selling. Situated on a three acre lot in Cash Point, Tenn., three miles east Ardmore, Tenn. If interested, see, call or write—Mr. J. B. Augustin, Phone 77, Loretto, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Modern private cotton gin by owner—ginned 2420 bales, installed new, excellent condition. Cotton being discontinued for cows. Priced very reasonable.—F. G. Pedrick, Route 1, Quitman, Ga.

GINNER—If you need a modern cleaning system and cannot spend too much money do not pass this up. Have bur machines, cleaners and droppers to take out Jan. 1. All in good shape. Location, Petronilla, nine miles south Robstown, Texas, Route 3—Neal Clark Gin, Robstown, Tex.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—30 inch Bauer or Sprout-Waldron attrition mill—direct drive.—Producers Cooperative Oil Mill, Box No. 911, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Experienced ginner capable of managing and repairing gin in Rio Grande Valley. Would consider selling right man interest in gin if he could take and operate gin. Answer—P. O. Box 619, Lufkin, Texas.

WANTED—Lint stand operator and mechanic. All-year job. Location Texas.—Box "UX", The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—One rebuilt 8" x 9" four cyl. Twin City engine. Sales and service on all sizes of Twin City engines.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 1123 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—18 x 36 Murray Corliss double eccentric engine in perfect condition.—Flatonia Oil Mill Company, Flatonia, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 8 x 9 6-cyl. Twin City engine, 240 maximum hp.—W. H. Ritchey, Haslet, Texas.

BUILDINGS—All steel buildings for gins, warehouses, cottonseed houses and whatever purpose needed. Send us your needs and let us give you our price.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 239 Andrus, Dallas, Texas. Phone C-5615.

TO OIL MILLS crushing cottonseed on toll for the Government, let us haul, sterilize, and load in car for you the West Texas seed. Have two portable suction cottonseed loaders.—H. Bland & Company, L. D. 6, Taylor, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton compress plant with warehouse and ground; or will sell compress and equipment excluding warehouse and ground. Everything in first class condition. Investigation invited. For particulars write—Box 323, San Marcos, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two complete sets consisting of 100 hp. 900 rpm. 2300 V synchronous GE motor with panel board and switch gear.—Red River Cotton Oil Co., Inc., P. O. Box 1710, Alexandria, La.

FOR SALE—One set railroad scales in good condition. Would be ideal for heavy truck use.—H. A. Parker, Sylacauga Fertilizer Co., Sylacauga, Ala. Telephone 294.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Sales — Repairs

We have the following new and reconditioned guaranteed gin motors in stock for immediate delivery—

150 hp. 3/60/2300/1200 rpm., slipring
150 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm., slipring
150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm., slipring
150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm., sq. cage
150 hp. 3/60/2300/720 rpm., sq. cage
125 hp. 3/60/220-440/1200 rpm., sq. cage
125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm., slipring
125 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm., slipring
100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm., sq. cage
75 hp. 3/60/2200/1200 rpm., slipring
75 hp. 3/60/440/1200 rpm., sq. cage
75 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm., slipring
75 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm., sq. cage
75 hp. 3/60/220-440/900 rpm., sq. cage

Call on us—Day or Night—anywhere. Complete starting equipment and drives available for all the above motors. Free rental while we repair your motors.

P. O. Box 7775

Phone H8-2801

W. M. Smith Electric Co.
DALLAS, TEXAS

TRY IT—FREE

The New
1 h.p. 2-Speed



ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
Prevents overheating
Saves time and labor

We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

Write for details. No obligation.

The Ace Co.

114 W. Washington St., Ocala, Fla.

ANDERSON.

CLAYTON

& CO.
(INCORPORATED)

COTTON AND
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS



CCC Report on Price Support Program

Ralph S. Trigg, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, has reported that \$2,894,000,000 was invested in the CCC price-support program as of Sept. 30, 1949, and that the corporation sustained a net realized loss of \$27,852,465 in carrying out this program during the current fiscal year through September. The net realized loss on the CCC price-support program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949, was \$254,000,000.

Of the total investment of \$2,894,000,000, loans outstanding totaled \$1,238,000,000 (including loans approved but not fully processed of \$283,000,000) while inventories acquired under loan, purchase agreement and direct purchase operations represented an investment of \$1,656,000,000.

Upland cotton in the Sept. 30 inventory totaled 3,781,438 bales, valued at \$603,011,780. The inventory included 15,541,370 bushels of flaxseed, valued at \$98,286,428, and 349,247,531 pounds of linseed oil valued at \$97,741,318. American-Egyptian cotton, flax fiber, peanuts and soybeans were included, although not listed separately.

Newell Heads Crop Reporting Board

S. R. Newell has been appointed chairman of USDA's Crop Reporting Board and assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, effective Jan. 3, to succeed W. F. Callander, who has retired after 45 years of government service.

Mr. Newell has been deputy assistant administrator for marketing in PMA. In his new position he will have charge of all agricultural or crop and livestock estimating sections of BAE, including the 41 state statisticians' offices, many of whom work in cooperation with state departments of agriculture.

Testing Award to Be Given Textile Scientist

In recognition of outstanding achievement in the science of utilizing textile fibers, Dr. Herbert F. Schiefer of the National Bureau of Standards' textile laboratory has been chosen the first recipient of the Harold DeWitt Smith Memorial Medal. The award will be presented to Dr. Schiefer at the spring meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials in March 1950.

Dr. Schiefer, who has been at the bureau since 1929, has invented and developed many devices for testing the strength and wear resistance of textiles; his compressometer, flexometer and hosiery testing machine are standard instruments now widely used by the textile industry. His most recent work has been the calculation of a mathematical solution to the problem of producing uniform wear over a plane area of a textile specimen by abrading it from every direction. Dr. Schiefer has constructed a practical machine based on the mathematical solution. This testing machine has been successfully applied to a comparative evaluation of the abrasion resistance of specimens of textiles, paper, plastics and leather.

Statifier*Moisture Restoration Outfits

that restore moisture to over-dried cotton at the Lint Slide and to "drouthy" cotton of sub-normal moisture content before ginning. Static electricity eliminated by Statifier.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

KEMGAS PROCESS COMPANY, Lubbock, Texas

*Registered trade mark

EVERYTHING
IN COTTON GIN
AND OIL MILL
SUPPLIES

- ★ Packing & Crimps
- ★ Waste and Wiping Rags
- ★ Hand & Electric Hoists
- ★ Black & Decker Tools
- ★ Hand Tools—all kinds

WELL MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO., Inc.

1629 MAIN STREET FORT WORTH

Oilseed Harvest in France a Record

France's oilseed production in 1949 is expected to be the largest on record, according to a report to USDA from the American Embassy in Paris. Estimates place the harvest at 203,000 short tons from around 457,000 acres compared with 180,000 tons and 416,000 acres in 1948 and 17,000 tons and 34,000 acres, the 1930-39 average.

This expansion resulted primarily from the guarantee of attractive prices for oilseed crops combined with the difficulty experienced by many farmers in obtaining profitable prices for potatoes and some other crops in 1948. Deliveries of seed from the 1949 crop for crushing are expected to amount to 165,000 tons, with rapeseed alone supplying 110,000 tons.

The market improvement in fats and oils supplies that occurred in France in the winter and early spring of 1949 resulted in the elimination of butter, margarine and soap rationing in April. Consumption from May to July of hard oils and products made from hard oils dropped to one-third of the former level due apparently to the existence in many households of stocks of soap and margarine and to the abundance of butter that came on the market during the spring months. The drop in consumption occurred at a time when production of hard oils in French overseas territories was increasing and the French agency charged with the procurement of fats and oils was burdened with a temporary surplus of such products, particularly palm kernels.

Beginning in August, sales of products made from hard oils increased and the monthly rate of consumption is approaching the level existing prior to last spring. The improvement is due to the gradual exhaustion of family stocks and the drop in butter production followed by the sharp rise in price, effective Sept. 16. With the cheapest grade of butter quoted in mid-October at 650 francs per kilo (86 cents per pound) retail compared with 232 francs (30 cents) for margarine, the latter has again become more attractive to consumers.

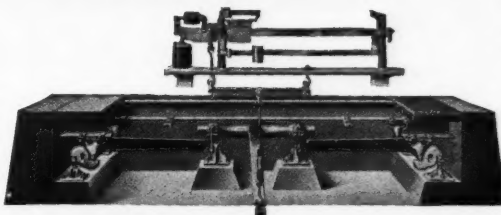
Unlike other fats and oils products, edible liquid oil is not yet free from rationing. Supplies available for metropolitan France, however, have become more liberal this year than previously. In the course of the winter it became evident that stocks of edible oils in North Africa were much larger than had been realized and consequently, most of the peanut production of French West Africa could be shipped to France.

The current ration of liquid oil is liberal and, at least until the time when butter production diminished in August, was probably little if any below the rate of consumption that would have existed without rationing. Supplies of liquid oil for the coming year, however, are by no means completely assured and, as far as is known, government officials are not now planning to end oil rationing.

J. T. Wilson, Ginner, Dies

Funeral services for James Thomas Wilson, 66, cotton gin operator at White Hall, Ark., who died Dec. 23, were held at Harrisburg, Ark., Dec. 24. Surviving Mr. Wilson are two sons, Russell Wilson of Memphis, Tenn., and Donald Wilson of Knoxville, Tenn.

AMERICAN TRUCK SCALES



"Have Stood the Test of Time"

Sizes: 5 to 50 Tons.
Length: 14 to 60 Feet.

Modern Design

Prompt Shipments. Ask for catalog and prices.

R. B. Strickland & Co.

Waco, Texas

Seed You Can Be Proud to Sell!

WATSON

- WATSON COTTON
- WATSON'S NEW ROWDEN COTTON
- WATSON'S HYBRID SEED CORN

The fastest selling seed in the Southwest,
more profits for you!

FERRIS WATSON SEED COMPANY

STATE REGISTERED PLANT BREEDERS
GARLAND (DALLAS COUNTY), TEXAS



RIVERSIDE MILLS

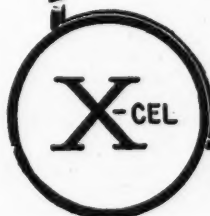
AUGUSTA, GA.



Ginners Know the Protection of the famous Riverside brand of bagging which is Durable—Economical and Uniform—full 2 lbs. to the yard.

Prompt Service from convenient warehouse stocks.
Write us or our nearest agent.

Robert Burgher, Dallas, Texas
Bolton Bagging Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Sam A. Sanders, Little Rock, Ark.
Mason Jackson Co., Shreveport, La.



From the Farms of America...



WHEN HOMEMAKERS TRY different brands of margarine they sooner or later hit on Allsweet. Then their search for flavor suddenly ends. For there is no artificial flavoring in Allsweet. Its flavor is delicate, *natural*.

And no wonder. A true farm product, Allsweet is made from clear rich food oils blended—by an exclusive process—with cultured pasteurized skim milk.

So always ask for Allsweet—the margarine with the delicate *natural* flavor.

SWIFT & COMPANY

Laugh IT OFF

A lawyer said to a doctor witness: "Doctors make mistakes sometimes, don't they?"

"Just as lawyers do sometimes," was the reply.

"But doctors' mistakes are buried six feet under ground," persisted the lawyer.

"Yes," agreed the doctor, "and lawyers' mistakes oftentimes swing six feet in the air."

The young minister was reading announcements at the Sunday service. He stumbled across one of them and the following words slipped out: "The Little Mothers' League will hold their weekly meeting this afternoon. All those who wish to become Little Mothers please see me in the rectory."

Judge: Have you anything to say in your behalf?

Prisoner: No, your honor, except that those beautiful women in the jury—I mean those wonderful, graceful—

District Attorney: I object, your honor.

Prisoner: But they're beautiful, graceful and—

District Attorney: I object, your honor.

Prisoner: But they're beautiful, graceful and—

Judge: It's no use; we may as well dismiss the case now.

Pruitt: So Harper went into marriage with both eyes closed?

Jewett: Yes, her brother closed one and her father closed the other.

Parson: Goodbye and God bless you. Be careful that the rowdies in town don't play tricks on you.

Newlyweds: Don't worry, Parson, they won't catch us napping.

A newly married couple had gone up to their hotel room. It was a beautiful room, but had twin beds.

"Don't you like the room, darling?" said lover.

"Yes," replied sweetieface, "but I thought we were going to be alone to-night."

Farmer: And how is the lawyer coming along?

Doctor: Poor fellow, he's lying at death's door.

Farmer: That's grit for you, at death's door and still lying.

Teacher: Now suppose a man working on the river bank suddenly fell in. He could not swim and would be in danger of drowning. Picture the scene, the man's sudden fall, the cry for help. His wife knows his peril and, hearing his screams, rushes immediately to the bank. Why does she rush to the bank?

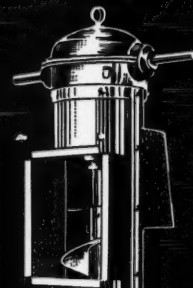
Pupil: To draw his insurance money.

Local Man: So you were at the wedding? Who gave the bride away?

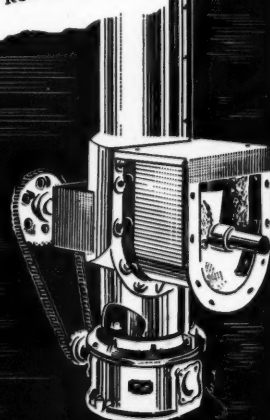
Friend: Nobody said a word.

FIRST AND FOREMOST
SINCE 1925

Rotor Lift



In considering the elevation of free flowing bulk materials, the name ROTOR LIFT is almost automatically called to mind by engineers, superintendents and management alike. The supremacy of the ROTOR LIFTS in the mechanical elevating field is the net result of years of research and experimental work...and many more years of completely successful operation throughout the world. You benefit from this impressive background and record of performance when you specify genuine SOUTHWESTERN ROTOR LIFTS.

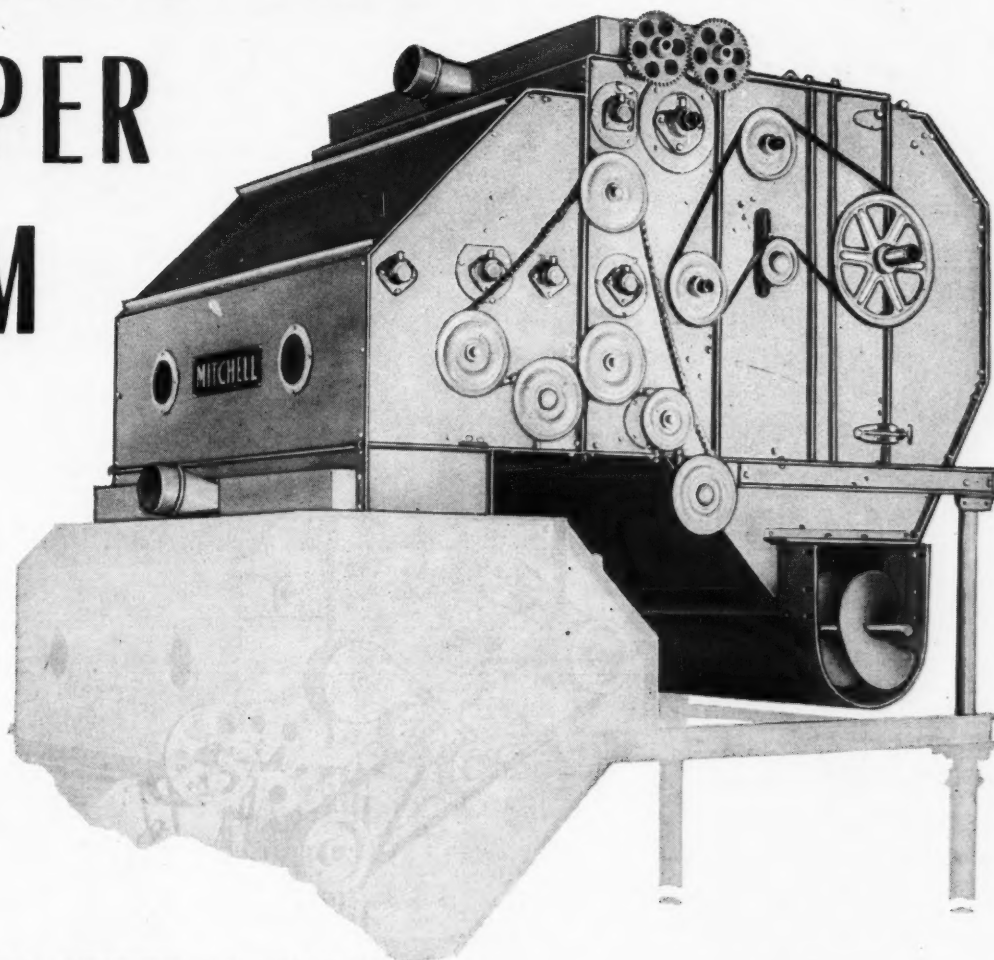


**SOUTHWESTERN
SUPPLY AND
MACHINE WORKS**

Phone local and long distance
3-8314 — 3-8315

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
P. O. BOX 1217

HERE'S THE SUPER JEM



The SUPER JEM is a MITCHELL machine designed for mechanically picked or roughly harvested cotton.

It will remove from 70% to 90% of the hulls as well as a large percentage of the leaf trash. It operates under *feeder control* between the distributor and any MITCHELL STANDARD or SUPER UNIT.

Write today for illustrated booklet.

***an EXCEPTIONAL
EXTRACTOR-
CLEANER-DRIER***

JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY

Manufacturers of fine machinery for over forty years

DALLAS, TEXAS

HARDWICKE-ETTER SPLIT RIB GIN

With:

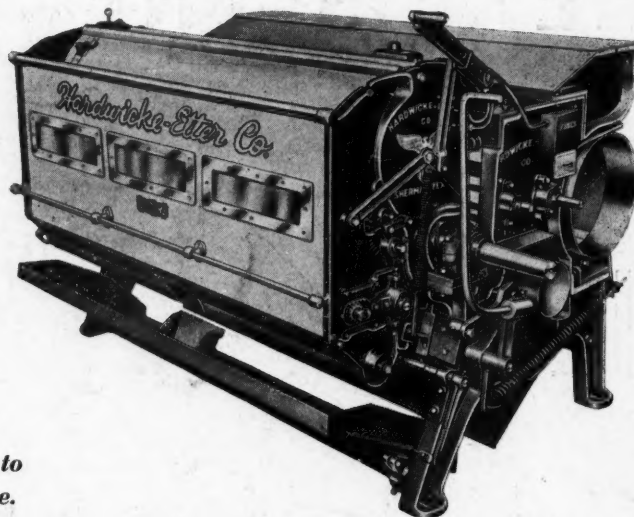
Hot Roll Box for smoother sample

Suction Mote Control for cleaner sample

Split Huller Rib for fiber length protection

And the many fine features built into the gin which are easily adjusted by the operator, to make the finished bale of greater value

Note the sturdy construction to give long, trouble-free service.



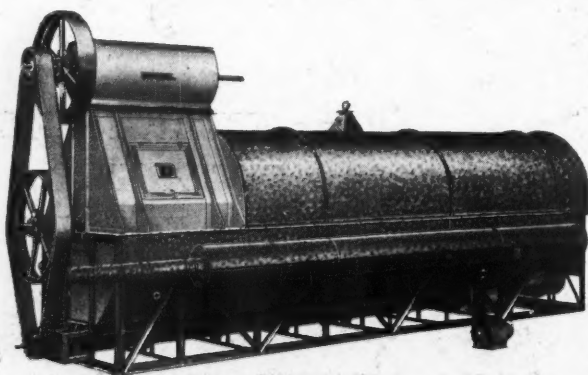
HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

The Big Reel Cotton Drier

IT CLEANS AS IT DRIES



This is an Air-Wash Cleaner as well as a Drier. It will not rope or twist the cotton.

The revolving conveyor type Reel in combination with the blast of hot air, permits heat to penetrate every lock of cotton as it is carried through the Drier.

Write for Bulletin No. 30-B

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

DALLAS

• MEMPHIS

• ATLANTA

